FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Returns to Tunis After Algiers Visit

JN161842 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat returned to Tunis from Algiers today. George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah also visited Algiers to discuss the latest Palestinian developments with Algerian officials.

According to sources of the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, no meetings took place between 'Arafat and either of the two leaders, as was reported in Algiers yesterday. Informed sources said that one of the most important topics discussed with Algerian officials was the condition of Palestinians in Lebanon.

'Arafat States Willingness To Meet Israeli Leaders

AU110853 Rome ANSA in English 0847 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 11 — In an interview appearing in today's *MANIFESTO* Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, said that he stood willing to meet with Israeli leaders — anytime anywhere.

He told the extreme leftwing Rome daily that while it was true that the Palestinians in Lebanon had lost one of their strongholds, but that this was not the first time that Palestine had to deal with enemies which occupy it [sentence as received]

'Arafat maintained that both the Israeli Likud and Labor parties followed basically the same line — that of an iron fist, although the Laborites clothed theirs in a white glove.

Turning to relations between the PLO and the Soviet Union, the Palestinian leader said these ties were good despite the fact that the Syrians were trying to cause trouble.

With regard to the United States, he said that there had been some positive signs that a meeting might be possible between a U.S. and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation but that the Americans, because of their relations with Israel, began to have second thoughts and pulled back.

U.S. To Receive Arab 7-Member Committee 9 Oct

JN150619 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2200 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] The General Secretariat of the Arab League has received a memorandum from the U.S. Administration expressing its readiness to receive the Arab 7-member committee for following up on the developments of the Iraq-Iran war on 9 October. The committee's discussions with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz are expected to touch on the possibility of U.S. contribution to the current efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war and to assess the efforts that are being exerted in this context on the Arab and international levels. The committee's visit to Washington is considered the last phase of its mission. The committee has already visited London, Paris, Beijing, and Moscow.

Issam Kamil Tipped as Possible PLO Envoy to Moscow

LD161529 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow 16 Sep (KUNA) — A high-level Arab source today disclosed that the first candidate for the post of PLO ambassador in the Soviet Union is the organization's current representative to Democratic Yemen, Dr Issam Kamil.

The source explained to KUNA that Dr Kamil previously served as the organization's representative to Cuba.

It added that the subject of appointing an ambassador for the organisation to Moscow will be finalized after the convening of the forthcoming session of the Central Council, however Dr Issam Kamil remains the first candidate for this post which has remained vacant for more than 18 months.

It is worth pointing out that the Soviet leadership, according to some press reports, more than once asked for the level of diplomatic representation of the liberation organization, which is at present at the level of charge d'affaires, to be raised.

The PLO had appointed Sakhr Habash as the organization's ambassador to Moscow. However he only remained at his post for 2 months and then left the Soviet capital for the PLO headquarters in Tunis for unknown reasons.

Fatah's Al-Hasan Comments on Palestinian Issues

Contacts With Washington

GF151307 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Sep (WAKH) — Khalid al-Hasan, chairman of the PNC Foreign Relations Committee and member of the Fatah Central Committee, has affirmed that Jordan and the PLO will continue their joint moves and contacts with the United States until the U.S. stand agrees with the resolutions of the Fes summit.

Khalid al-Hasan urged U.S. President Reagan and USSR leader Gorbachev to find a just solution to the Palestinian question in their meeting in Gevena this November.

In an interview published today in the Abu Dhabi-based newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Khalid al-Hasan stated that the U.S. policy toward the region has not changed. He said: Such a policy does not proceed from peace, since peace cannot be real unless it is linked with justice. Justice in this case, is the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights.

Al-Hasan, who chaired the Palestinian delegation to the IPU meetings in Ottawa, has called on the world's parliaments to contribute effectively and seriously toward restoring to the Palestinian people their rights to self-determination, the liberation of their land, and the establishment of an independent state on their national soil.

Responding to a question on the failure of the U.S. envoy's mission to the region and on how to activate the Jordanian-Palestinian accord in view of this failure, Al-Hasan said: the

success or failure of the U.S. envoy bears no relation to the success or failure of Jordanian-Palestinian initiative. He indicated that these moves form a new phase in which bilateral and unilateral moves have been replaced by joint moves based on the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, particularly the resolutions of the Fes summit. He stated that consequently Jordanian-Palestinian activity will continue.

Concerning inter-Palestinian differences and their effect on the future of Palestinian action, the Palestinian official denied that there are differences within the PLO. He said: There is opposition by some factions outside the legitimate structures. He asserted that the PLO is not against opposition. However, it stands against it when this opposition contravenes legitimacy. He ascribed the current Palestinian crisis to the unreasonable divisions with the Arab stand.

Concerning reports indicating that some Arab countries are unwilling to host Palestinian fighters, Al-Hasan said: We have not perceived any complaints from any Arab country. Training operations in Iraq, for instance, have attained a very high level, and the weapons used for training are given as gifts to these fighters. He emphasized that these reports are untrue and intended only to create confusion.

Talks With Egypt

PM111457 Cairo UKTUBAR in Arabic 8 Sep 85 p 18

[Interview with Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and Political Adviser to Yasir 'Arafat by Mariam Rubin in Cairo; date not specified]

[Text] In implementation of a decision by the PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee, an official Palestinian delegation arrived in Cairo last week for talks with senior Egyptian officials, foremost of whom is President Husni Mubarak. What were the results of these talks and what are the future Egyptian-Palestinian coordination steps in the international arena? Hani al-Hasan, head of the delegation and political adviser to PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat answers these questions.

Question: What is the significance of this visit and what were the results of your talks with officials?

Answer: There is no doubt that the interest of the Palestinian cause dictated this visit. We in the PLO believe that Egypt's historical weight must be restored in order to confront the forces hostile to the Arab people and the Palestinian people in particular. The battle to inherit the Egyptian role in the Arab arena has proved that such inheritor does not exist. The question of leadership is not determined by desire only but also by the objective reality, the size of population, and military strength on the ground. When President Husni Mubarak took office he gave a pledge to the PLO to adhere to defending the Palestinian people's right to establish their state and to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; therefore, there can be no talks on the Palestinian problem in the absence of the PLO. President Mubarak defended this pledge on many occasions, particularly in his well known stand in front of the White House. Our visit in this case is to give support to the Egyptian idea that calls for the need for a U.S. dialogue with the PLO and for preparations for the coming summit between the two giants. We must make sure that the Palestine problem is on the agenda not only in order to exchange views, as happened at the SALT talks in Vienna, but also in order to make a positive decision on it that would recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This was the point that was discussed at length with political groups in Egypt on all levels and finally with President Husni Mubarak on Tuesday night.

Question: What are the future Arab steps in the international political field?

Answer: We are now moving on all fronts. In the Arab arena we agreed that Egypt and Saudi Arabia should apply pressure on the United States. King Hassan II will convey the decision of the great Arab majority to the Soviet Union and the United States. Since the Soviet Union's stand is important and fundamental in applying pressure on the United States, the Casablanca summit adopted a resolution that is satisfying and reassuring for the Soviet aspirations in the area. We did this by Arabizing the idea of an international conference, since the renowned Fes summit resolutions made no reference to an international conference but only spoke of guarantees to be laid by the Security Council at the end of the political process while the Casablanca summit clearly and unequivocally endorsed the demand for an international conference.

Question: How do you evaluate the outcome of the recent Arab summit and why was the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement not endorsed?

Answer: The Casablanca summit has met all the Palestinian and Jordanian demands for the purpose of which it assembled. Syria, through 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, used to retierate that "Syria's no is equal to the Arabs' no." Therefore, we wanted first of all to prove that the "PLO's yes is the Arabs' yes." Sixteen Arab countries have proved both in words and in deeds that they are with the PLO regardless of the Syrian extortions through assassination threats and the incitement of internal disturbances as has happened in Kuwait.

The second objective which found response at the summit was the Arabizing of the idea of an international conference which has been clearly stated in the renowned Amman accord in order to further develop the Fes summit resolutions. The Arabs had then refused to even mention the name of the Soviet Union while this time the Soviet Union's name is clearly mentioned. As a result of this we have begun to feel a positive reaction from the friendly Soviet Union as it has begun moving toward us. A Soviet delegation is due to arrive in Tunis next month before the meeting between the two giants in order to hold talks with the PLO leadership. The Soviet Union has realized that Syria cannot isolate Yasir 'Arafat. It is to be noted that when Syria, Libya, and the PDRY, supposedly allies of the Soviet Union, were absent the PLO was able to obtain a resolution Arabizing the idea of an international conference, but while they were present at Fes summit such a resolution could not be taken; they gave in to Arab pressure that openly objects to Soviet involvement in the Middle East formula.

This point was the subject of serious discussions which resulted in the crystalization of this situation. The Soviet Union knows that none of its allies can claim to have participated in the efforts that brought it about but that it was the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move that has achieved this mission. It must be noted that the Soviet Union did not support the Fes summit and had objections to the omission of this point, namely the absence of a clear statement about its role and the international conference. The Amman agreement has to deal with this Soviet desire.

The third point is the question being raised about the summit's attitude toward the Amman accord. The text of the resolution, which Tunisia submitted, was exactly in accordance with the Palestinian desire, no more and no less since we cannot offer the Amman accord as a substitute for the Fes summit resolutions. Those resolutions were endorsed by the Islamic summit, the nonaligned countries, and the European summits. In his recent visit to the United States King Fahd obtained an endorsement from President Reagan that that there are positive aspects in the Fes summit that should be dealt with. So we had to preserve the achievements of the past by developing them. The Fes summit resolutions lacked a mechanism for implementation and did not include the military option as part of the Arab move.

The PLO's historical task is to place the Arab situation on the right track of events. Therefore, what we failed to achieve at the Fes summit we achieved at the Casablanca summit where we developed the Fes resolutions by Arabizing the idea of the international conference and obtained an Arab endorsement accepting the Amman accord as a mechanism for the implementation of the Fes summit resolutions.

Question: How do you evaluate the outcome of Murphy's mission in the area?

Answer: The good management of the Palestinian conflict with the United States has uncovered the predicament in which Murphy found himself. From the beginning we believed that the United States has no desire for a just solution for the Palestine problem.

PNSF Statement on Deportation of Palestinians

JN161942 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] Command has appealed to world public opinion, humanitarian and legal institutions, and all those interested in the freedom of oppressed peoples to condemn the deportation operations which the Zionist occupation authorities are instituting against Palestinian citizens living in occupied Arab territories.

In a statement distributed in Damascus today on the deportation from occupied Arab territories of 18 Palestinian strugglers, who were recently freed, the PNSF Command urged humanitarian and international institutions, particularly the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Swiss Government, Amnesty International, and the United Nations to work to stop the atrocious process of deportation and continuous uprooting of Palestinians from the occupied territories. It demanded that those recently deported be returned to their work and their places of residence.

In its statement, the PNSF Command referred to the Zionist occupiers' exposed and fabricated excuses which are aimed at uprooting Palestinian citizens from their houses, lands, and homeland. It cited what happened less than 2 months ago when the first group of three citizens was deported. The PNSF Command explained that all Palestinian prisoners are covered by the International Red Cross agreement and by Swiss guarantees, particularly those who were allowed to stay in the occupied Arab territories after providing application papers for their stay in accordance with provisions of the agreement concluded between the two parties to the exchange operation.

PLO Spokesman Condemns Aggression on Beirut Camps

JN131758 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The PLO has condemned the continued armed aggression on Palestinian camps in Beirut by the agent Amal Movement and the Lebanese 6th Brigade forces, which are supported by the Syrian regime. WAFA quoted an official PLO spokesman yesterday as saying that the indiscriminate shelling of the Burj al-Barajinah camp by Syrian T-54 tanks, with full crews, has resulted in the wounding of a large number of people inside the camp and the destruction of several buildings.

The Palestinian spokesman added that the continuation of this aggression against the camps coincides with the Zionist gunboats' siege of the Lebanese coast. These boats seize every ship carrying Palestinian citizens from Lebanon and medicine and foodstuffs belonging to them are confiscated. In this regard, he also explained that the coincidence of the Zionist piracy with the siege imposed on Palestinian citizens in Beirut and southern Lebanon revealed a clear cooperation and coordination between the gangs of the agent Amal movement and the Zionist occupation forces.

Military Operations in Territories Detailed

GF151853 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces yesterday claimed responsibility for four commando operations carried out by the Palestinian revolutionaries over the past 48 hours in various parts of occupied Palestine.

The military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces stated that these operations were carried out amid the tightest security measures taken by the Zionist occupation authorities in the villages, cities, and camps of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Zionist occupation authorities are transforming them into military barracks amid the widest campaign of arbitrary arrests carried out by the Zionist enemy forces against Palestinians inside the occupied territories.

These operations include a grenade attack on a Zionist foot patrol 2 days ago in [name indistinct] in the occupied Gaza Strip. The attack wounded an unlimited number of the patrol members. Ambulances were seen (?carrying the wounded) from the area.

The Palestinian military spokesman stated that these operations also included an incendiary bomb being thrown at a (?Zionist patrol) 2 days ago while it was patrolling the [name indistinct] village. The attack wounded a member of the patrol. The Zionist occupation authorities arrested scores of young Palestinian men for interrogation.

Another operation involved using incendiary bombs against a Zionist vehicle yesterday after midnight as it crossed the road northeast of the town of Bani Suhaylah east of the Khan Yunus in the Gaza Strip. The vehicle was burned with all its occupants.

The Palestinian revolutionaries also carried out an incendiary bomb attack yesterday against a Zionist military vehicle [words indistinct] on the eastern road in the city of Khan Yunus. A number of bombs in the vehicle exploded and a fire started. Immediately the Zionist occupation authorities cordoned off the area and (?arrested) a number of Palestinian residents.

SAUDI ARABIA

Jordanian, Syrian Ministers Arrive for Talks

GF161157 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i arrived in Jeddah today. Foremost of those who received him was His Royal Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander in chief of the National Guard.

The Jordanian prime minister was accompanied by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian royal court. Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm also arrived in Jeddah today. Upon arrival he was received by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander in chief of the National Guard. The Syrian prime minister is accompanied by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Sahr'.

Crown Prince on Meeting

GF161354 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Following the arrival of the Jordanian and Syrian prime ministers, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of National Guard, made the following statement to an SPA correspondent: Saudi Arabia is proud of the trust shown by fraternal countries in its carrying out of joint Arab work to remove all obstacles in our path.

The emergency Casablanca summit, which convened in August, charged the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the fraternal Republic of Tunisia, and the secretary general of the Arab League with holding contacts with the brothers in Syria, Jordan, and Iraq to clear the Arab air, and to unite the Arab rank. Stemming from its keenness to bring about Arab solidarity and its commitment to support the Arab fateful causes, the Kingdom is doing its best to achieve rapprochement of views in order to dedicate Arab efforts to confront the dangers facing the Arab nation. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia believe that the brothers do not lack the wisdom needed to understand each other and to adopt a joint policy to remedy their fateful issues. These contacts have resulted in agreement to hold a fraternal meeting in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to include Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

While expressing pleasure at hosting this meeting and the positive spirit which has dominated the contacts of the committee charged with clearing the Arab air with officials in these countries, the Kingdom welcomes the brothers and appeals to God that this fraternal meeting will lead to unity and a solution of conflicts, and that this Arab nation will achieve understanding, unity, and solidarity and remain under the umbrella of one belief and coexistence, and that it will regain its rightful place among nations. It hopes that God will show it the right path.

Prince Opens Session

GF161448 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1425 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Jeddah, 16 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, opened a work session at 1530 this afternoon at the conference palace in Jeddah between the Jordanian delegation, led by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and the Syrian delegation, led by Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. The opening session was attended by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi; His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; His Highness 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayijri, Deputy Commander of the National Guard; and His Highness 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry for political affairs. Attending on the Jordanian side was Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; and on the Syrian side Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. The meeting also was attended by Tunisian Ambassador to the Arab League Tayeb Sabhani.

This meeting is the result of the efforts made by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, to reconcile the brothers and work toward the consolidation of Arab solidarity based on the position occupied by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia among its sisters on the Arab and Islamic arenas.

'Abdallah Receives Premiers

GF161628 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1605 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Jeddah, 16 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, received at 1500 this afternoon in Jeddah Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. The meeting was attended by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard; and 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Ministry. Attending on the Jordanian side was Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian court; and on the Syrian side Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Tunisian Ambassador to the Arab League Tayeb Sahbani also attended.

Work Session Concludes

GF161842 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The closed work session in Jeddah, which was opened by His Royal Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, between the Jordanian delegation, led by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and the Syrian delegation, led by Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, has ended. The meeting lasted approximately 4 hours.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz made an exclusive statement to SPA. He said: Today's meeting, which

comprised the Syrian and Jordanian [word indistinct] and was attended by members of the committee for clearing the Arab air, was a good beginning for clearing the Arab air. The meeting was characterized by fraternal honesty and clarity, which allows us to be optimistic and announce the good intentions and sincerity between the brothers to realize the desired goal for which the Arab nation aspires. We call on God to crown the efforts made by all of us for the good of the [words indistinct] nation and its solidarity and unity.

Prime Ministers Meet

GF161848 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i paid an amicable visit tonight to his brother Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at his residence. They held a meeting which was attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian court.

News Analysis

GF161450 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Sep 85

["News Analysis" by Jasir 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir]

[Text] Arab political circles are following with great interest and obvious optimism the meeting due to be held in Jeddah today between the prime ministers of Syria and Jordan. This comes as a crowning to the Arab reconciliation effort carried out by the committee tasked with clearing the Arab air. His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, contributed to this effort through this committee with an important and effective role, employing the Kingdom's position and the influence of its word on the brothers in the interest and service of the Arab nation and to enliven Arab solidarity, which is considered a consistent requirement, particularly under the current circumstances.

The Jeddah meeting, which is the result of the successful efforts of the committee to clear the Arab air and its serious moves, is also a response to the ambitions and aspirations of the Arab nation's children who see it as a first step toward restoring Arab solidarity through clearing the Arab air of existing differences. It is also seen as a step toward restoring relations among Arab countries to normalcy. A helathy atmosphere will enable the growth of the Arab will and intrinsic power, which certainly weakens when any Arab differences take place.

What about the differences between two Arab countries which are considered the Arab's first line of resistance against the ambitions of the main enemy of the Arab nation? The borders of Syria and Jordan with occupied Palestine is the biggest Arab front of resistance against Israel. Thus, the most important matter is for relations between these two Arab countries to be above any differences, particularly because they are facing an enemy who will not hesitate to do anything to consolidate its usurpation of Arab territories and to continue its aggression. Particularly, it does not hesitate to create division and differences among the Arab countries. Perhaps it is this concept, over which Arabs must not disagree, that made the Arab leaders at the extraordinary Casablanca conference form a committee to clear Arab air and to concentrate on settling the differences of three Arab countries which are considered the basic foundation and main powers of the Arab eastern front. The kingdom was chosen for this committee because of its good and firm relations with the three Arab countries — Syria, Jordan, and Iraq — as is its relations with other Arab countries, brothers, and partners in both good and bad times. The committee for clearing the Arab air has succeeded in bringing together the prime ministers of Syria and Jordan today in Jeddah to look into ways to restore normal relations between the two countries and eliminate differences once and for all. This is what all Arab circles are hoping for, God willing, particularly since the meeting is being held in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, where previous Arab meetings have been held with brilliant results through God's will.

If the efforts of the Arab committee have been responsible for the meeting between the prime ministers of Syria and Jordan, then we can aspire and work for another meeting to unite the officials in Baghdad and Damascus so that the mission will be completed and the chains of Arab power united to resist the Zionist usurpation state.

Riyadh on Prospects for PLO-Jordan-U.S. Dialogue

LD142251 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Sep 85

["News and Comment" by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] Observers rule out the resumption of efforts to begin a dialogue between Jordan and the PLO on one hand and the United States on the other, in the foreseeable future, because of the differences between the two sides on the terms of the dialogue.

Conditions and counterconditions seem to firmly dominate the arena for activating the deadlocked process of finding a suitable formula as a basis for the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue with the United States. It's already common knowledge that the reason for the end of moves in this direction was Washington's reservations about the names of the Palestinians nominated by the PLO — reservations linked to the pressure from the Israeli enemy to prevent any U.S. encounter with the PLO which constitutes the main element in preventing the dialogue from taking place although the United States have agreed to it on greatly altered terms.

This gives the impression that the dialogue cannot take place at present or even in the foreseeable future despite the fact that U.S. sources have refused to say that they have retreated from previous stances. Mr Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, who was sent by his country to find out if there was any possibility of holding the dialogue, who recently visited the area and met with the parties concerned — except the Palestinians — recently affirmed that the efforts have not ceased for good and that the issue involves evaluating the results which will form the basis for future moves.

However, it appears that observers have confirmed that counter-conditions are being formulated by the U.S. Government and they might force the question of dialogue into a vicious circle based on the U.S. stand that it is still unwilling to meet with representatives of the PLO unless the latter agrees to U.S. terms.

From this reality it appears that it is premature to say that the moves may enter a serious phase because the conditions and counterconditions may not result in the sides concerned reaching a formula where each side persuades the other to agree to its terms. This prompts the observer not to be optimistic about the possibility of reaching an agreement which can form the basis for the dialogue in the shadow of the great gap between the points of view.

Outcome of Islamic Committee Meeting Viewed

GF142016 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Sep 85

["News Analysis" by Samir Habib Bakhsh]

[Text] The final statement issued by the Islamic Good Offices Committee at the conclusion of its meetings in Jeddah today shows the Islamic nation's eagerness to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war which has entered its 6th year and has jeopardized the two Muslim countries, the region, and international peace.

The final statement, by saying that the committee reviewed its previous stands and resolutions, shows that the committee is eager to benefit from its experience and the efforts which it has made during the past 4 years. These efforts will be used to formulate new plans for the next stage in order to end this war. The Islamic Good Offices Committee, since it was established through a resolution by the Third Islamic Summit Conference which was held in Mecca and Al-Ta'if in 1981, has been trying through every means available to halt hostilities between the two fraternal countries. Since then, the committee has made many visits to Tehran and Baghdad. It also has put forward many initiatives in order to put an end to this war. However, these efforts have encountered many obstacles as is known. Nevertheless, the committee is continuing its efforts and mediations because this committee represents the Islamic nation which is hoping, with the advent of the new hegira year, that an end will be put to this war in which Muslim blood has been and continues to be shed.

It is clear from the ICO secretary general's statement that the committee will continue its efforts until it succeeds in the noble mission to which it has been assigned in order to reach a just and honorable peace between the two belligerent fraternal countries.

It is important that both warring countries respond to mediation efforts, because if one of them responds alone, this will not ensure the success of efforts being made to stop the armed conflict between the two fraternal countries and to end their dispute. This dispute should be settled through constructive dialogue, because dialogue through guns will only lead to more destruction. It is on this basis that the Islamic nation and all peace-loving countries have made and continue to make efforts — through various mediations — to stop this war and end the dispute between the two countries so that the two fraternal countries, Iraq and Iran, will be able to establish good-neighborly relations.

Role of Kingdom in Ending Differences Analyzed

GF150700 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Sep 85

["News analysis" by Samir Habib Bakhsh]

[Text] Saudi Arabia works on all levels and uses all methods to uphold Arab causes. Since Saudi Arabia realizes the important fact that these causes cannot be victorious without achieving Arab solidarity, it has intensified its efforts to eliminate any differences among the Arab brothers. It has worked toward clearing Arab differences and continues to do so.

Because of the standing which Saudi Arabia enjoys among the fraternal Arab countries, it has headed one of the two committees formed to purify the Arab climate at the Casablanca extraordinary Arab summit held in August 1985.

The tour made by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, which concluded today and included visits to Damascus, Amman, and Baghdad, stemmed from the resolution of the aforementioned extraordinary Arab summit and also from Saudi Arabia's concern for unifying Arab ranks. With every good office that Saudi Arabia does, observers always expect such an effort to have positive results. Such expectations have held true. In a statement made today on his return to the homeland, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz announced that it has been decided that Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian prime minister, and Zayd al-Rifa'i, Jordanian prime minister, will meet in Jeddah on Monday. In fact, this meeting is the first high-level meeting to be held by two senior officials from the two fraternal countries for several years. The decision to hold this meeting has brought optimism to various Arab circles which have emphasized the importance of the role played by the Arab reconciliation committee, which included — besides Saudi Arabia — Tunisia and the Arab League, represented by its secretary general.

Since the efforts of the reconciliation committee between Damascus and both Amman and Baghdad resulted in the decision to hold a meeting between the Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers, the mediation efforts, as the crown prince has asserted, will continue toward an understanding between fraternal Syria and Iraq. Without a doubt, the continuation of such good offices provides further hope for achieving the desired Arab solidarity, for which the Arab nation has an increasing need, particularly in these severe circumstances in the history of this nation, which faces numerous and increasing challenges and perils, foremost among which are Zionist challenges. In fact, uniting Arab ranks and abandoning disputes is the only means by which the Arab nation can achieve its aspirations and hopes for progress, prosperity, and upholding its political, economic, and social causes. Furthermore, the elimination of differences and the uniting of ranks will pave the way for the success of the upcoming Arab summit in Riyadh and enable it to adopt resolutions and stands that serve the Arab nation and its fateful causes.

UAE

Bangladesh President Arrives for Brief Visit

GF160859 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0835 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 16 Sep (WAKH) — Bangladesh President Mohammad Hussain Ershad today arrived in Abu Dhabi on a brief visit to the UAE. He was received by UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan upon his arrival from Jeddah.

Confers With Zayid

GF161026 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 16 Sep (WAKH) — A meeting was held today between UAE President His Excellency Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Bangladesh President Mohammad Hussain Ershad. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah stated that the two officials reviewed the efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee and the results of its latest meeting in Jeddah. The meeting is designed to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, stress the need to continue these efforts, and promote cooperation and coordination among the Islamic countries to attain this goal. His excellency added that the two sides also reviewed the current Islamic issues, the situation in Southeast Asia, the Gulf region, and the Middle East. His excellency pointed out that the meeting also touched on bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, as well as the means to bolster cooperation in various fields, particularly economics, in the best interests of the two countries and peoples.

Ershad Departs

GF161500 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1310 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 16 Sep (WAM) — Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad left Abu Dhabi at 1500 today following a brief visit to the UAE. During his visit he met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, who was foremost of those who saw him off.

Press Discusses U.S. Veto Favoring Israel

GF151549 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT 15 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 15 Sep (WAKH) — Two UAE newspapers condemned in their editorials today the United States veto of a Security Council draft resolution calling upon Israel to stop immediately its latest repressive measures against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

AL-ITTIHAD newspaper of Abu Dhabi bitterly said "The U.S. did not use its right to veto any Security Council resolution more than it did with those related to the Arab world. It did not use this right to support anyone more that it does Israel protecting it from condemnation and sanctions."

The newspaper added "Yesterday's veto at the U.N. was another clear proof that the U.S. actually supports the Zionists continued occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. It also supports it in annexing Jerusalem and backs the Zionist intentions to expel inhabitants of the Arab lands from their homes."

Under the title "Common Values" *AL-KHALIJ* newspaper of Al-Shariqah said the American veto coincided with President Ronald Reagan's official statement asserting the close links with Israel based on common values. The newspaper added "Among these values is the right to pursue repressive measures against Arab citizens in occupied territories. The Israeli occupation forces are practising these measures backed by the American Administration at the Security Council."

Qatari daily *AL-RAYAH* maintained that the American veto and similar instances since the creation of the Zionist state do prove that Washington is not only keen on protecting and maintaining Israel's military supermacy, but also on granting Israel a license to continue its repressive practices, which are in violation of all world conventions. "Washington has always been ready to intercept with its veto power any resolution or even a draft resolution aimed at condemning or even regretting an Israeli action. The latest instance is but one in a series, which we do not think would be the last," the paper said.

The paper contended that Washington's insistence on protecting Israel against denunciation by the world community is extremely harmful to the United States interests in the region and threatens to alienate the United States and Israel from the rest of the world public opinion. Concluding, the paper stressed that the Arabs will not cease asking for world backing against repressive Israeli practices against the Arab population in the occupied territories, undeterred by the fact that the American veto is always there to shield Israel against world denunciation.

UK Prime Minister Thatcher Visits Cairo

Arrives 16 Sep

NC162020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2016 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Sep (MENA) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived in Cairo at around 2200 today for a 3-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Prime Minister Thatcher was met on arrival by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security; Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs; and Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi.

The British Prime Minister was also met by Dr Fu'ad Sultan, minister of tourism and civil aviation; Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab , minister of agriculture; commanders of the various branches of the Armed Forces; the British ambassador in Cairo; as well as members of the British Embassy in Cairo.

Thatcher is accompanied by her husband Denis and her daughter Carol, as well as by 40 members of the news media.

Thatcher Cited

NC162100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2045 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Sep (MENA) — Upon her arrival in Cairo tonight, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher expressed happiness over her visit to Egypt. Thatcher indicated that her visit to Egypt is the first by a British prime minister since Winston Churchill's tour in 1943.

AL-AHRAM, AL-AKHBAR Comment

NC160500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Sep (MENA) — In their Monday editorials, the newspapers *AL-AHRAM* and *AL-AKHBAR* welcome British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Egypt. They affirm that this visit is considered a plus for the Palestinian issue and for Arab issues in general.

AL-AHRAM writes that Thatcher's visit to Egypt is the first of its kind by a British prime minister for more than 40 years. The visit is considered an indication of Britain's appreciation of Egypt and of its desire to emphasize and renew friendship between the two countries.

The paper says that Thatcher, in her recent statements, has affirmed her total rejection of any attempt to resort to terrorism in international affairs. In her view, terrorism cannot be justified under any circumstances. However, this does not prevent Thatcher from supporting the establishment of a Palestinian state linked with Jordan in a confederal system as proposed in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

AL-AKHBAR praises the work which the British prime minister is doing on behalf of the Middle East issue. She is supporting Arab peace efforts and urging the United States to make further attempts to ensure the success of the peace process in the area.

The paper declares that Thatcher's visit to Cairo reflects a special interest in Egypt because of its important and leading role in the Middle East. This visit, the paper says, reflects the British Government's interest in increasing cooperation between the two countries in the economic and trade fields.

AL-AKHBAR points out that the agenda for the talks which the British prime minister will have in Egypt confirms the British Government's interest in Cairo's general projects for the promotion of development.

Cabinet Meets, Discusses Economic Issues

NC152050 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The Cabinet met today under Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi to discuss the main features of the government's policy in the coming period.

According to Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif, the prime minister explained that one of the government's main objectives is to develop the public sector so that it may play its role fully in increasing production. The government also plans to strongly support the private sector and provide it with the necessary guarantees as long as it works within the limits of the law and pays taxes.

Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi stressed that the government adheres to the projects and goals prescribed in the 5-year development plan. The government is also working on the preparation of the next 5-year plan. He emphasized the importance of increasing production and exports, rationalizing imports and consumption, developing the administrative infrastructure, and encouraging the cooperative sector in the fields of production, housing, distribution, and consumption.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that the Cabinet also discussed the main points contained in President Mubarak's letter of appointment to Dr 'Ali Lutfi.

According to the prime minister, the main tasks of the government are to approach difficulties in an unconventional way, ease the suffering of the citizens, and find solutions for the problems of everyday life. He affirmed that individual initiative and popular participation in national action should be encouraged.

Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi stressed that the government supports the principles of democracy, the supremacy of the law, and the independence of the courts and the universities. The government also upholds the principle that all citizens are equal, without exception. This enhances the citizen's attachment and loyalty to the supreme interests of the homeland.

The Cabinet discussed coordination between the government and the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council on issues

that concern development and progress, and cooperation between ministerial committees and the NDP committees. It also decided to embark on an exchange of views with opposition parties in the national interest.

The prime minister affirmed that freedom of the press and freedom of expression would be upheld. He declared that the state regulatory departments are serving the public interest and protecting public funds.

'Opposition Figure' Views Domestic, Regional Issues

JN150929 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic
14 Sep 85 pp 20-23

[Interview with Lutfi al-Khuli, "prominent Egyptian writer and opposition figure," by 'Abd al-Karim Abu al-Nasr]

[Excerpts] Can Egypt free itself from the Camp David treaty and the "normalization" of relations with Israel, or has this treaty become a "destiny" that is difficult to get rid of?

Is it true that the Egyptian regime's abrogation of the "peace treaty" with Israel would prompt the Jewish state to "declare war" on Egypt and create a major crisis with the United States? Is this what is preventing President Husni Mubarak from embarking on such a move, or are there other reasons? In such circumstances, would Egypt's relations with the Arab states continue to move in a vicious circle, because of a chain called Camp David?

Lutfi al-Khuli, a prominent Egyptian writer and opposition figure who is known for his close Arab and Palestinian ties and as an important link between Egypt and the Arab World, makes several suggestions on "saving" Egypt from Camp David and calls, in particular, for an Arab conference in Cairo in order to achieve this objective. The dialogue with Lutfi al-Khuli began with the following question:

[Abu al-Nasir] What price has Egypt paid on the domestic, Arab, and international levels for signing the peace treaty with Israel; and has it benefited from this treaty in anyway, or has the treaty created a historic dilemma for the biggest Arab state?

[Al-Khuli] The basic issue currently facing us as Egyptians and Arabs is that the biggest Arab state has signed a separate peace treaty with Israel under the U.S. umbrella. This separate peace has affected Egypt's Arab ties and harmed its Arab interests on the strategic, security, economic, and trade levels. It has also turned Egypt, a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement, into a state subservient to the United States. This situation prompts us to pose the following basic question: Where is Egypt's interest in signing the Camp David treaty, and has this treaty achieved any interest for us? The answer is: No. This treaty was absolutely not in Egypt's interest.

[Abu al-Nasr] Is it true, as some Egyptian leaders including Mubarak himself say, that Egypt's abrogation of the Camp David treaty would prompt Israel to declare war on Egypt? Is it also true that this would create a major crisis with the United States?

[Al-Khuli] Tearing up the Camp David treaty would be tantamount to a declaration of war on Israel, and the latter would react accordingly. The Egyptian regime and the opposition know that. Tearing up the treaty would also of course create a major crisis between Egypt and the United States, who would threaten to stop aid to Egypt. This is all true. However, this situation must not turn the Camp David treaty into a destiny or a chain that will be impossible to get rid of. This is the conviction of the Egyptian opposition and other political and popular forces in Egypt who hope to do away with the Camp David treaty in the end. Nevertheless, we must be realistic and wise. In today's world, in order to tear up a treaty, no matter how unfair and unjust and even if it is imposed on us, we must have justifications that are convicing internationally. Otherwise, our state's credibility would be shaken and all this would be reflected on the various trade, economic, financial, and political agreements between us and any other state or international quarter.

We must admit of course that Egypt has several reasons that it could use as a justification for abrogating the Camp David treaty; foremost are the following:

1. Israel's continued usurpation of Tabah and its refusal to return it to Egyptian sovereignty. Egypt cannot remain silent on this issue forever. It is possible here to fix a certain date for returning Tabah to Egyptian sovereignty. If this does not take place, it would be a reason to cancel the treaty. Keeping Tabah is a violation of the treaty which stipulates the return to Egypt's historical border.

2. Israel's aggression against the other Arab states, using the Camp David treaty as a cover. We must admit here that the Egyptian regime lost a great opportunity during the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The regime could have abrogated the Camp David treaty or frozen it at least because of the invasion of Lebanon. It should not have been satisfied with just recalling the Egyptian ambassador from Tel Aviv. Egypt missed this opportunity. The invasion of Lebanon totally conflicted with the Camp David treaty which, as it stipulates, seeks the achievement of peace in the region.

3. Israel's policy toward the Palestinians and their territory totally conflicts with even with the provisions of the Camp David treaty concerning the Palestinian problem. This policy could be a major justification for abrogating the treaty.

[Abu al-Nasr] Why did Mubarak miss all these opportunities? Is it because ultimately he did not want to do away with Camp David, or were there other considerations?

[Al-Khuli] Mubarak is in a better position to answer this question. However, according to my own information and assessment of the situation, I believe that Mubarak has not canceled the Camp David treaty up to now despite the many opportunities he has had, because he thought that he would not get a unified Arab political, military, and economic stand that would help Egypt cope with the serious consequences of abrogating this treaty, whether in regard to the Israeli or U.S. reaction.

[Abu al-Nasr] Do you believe that Mubarak really wants to do away with the Camp David treaty?

[Al-Khuli] Mubarak is the son of the Egyptian national military establishment. This establishment does not believe in Camp David. In fact, there are many forces in the Egyptian regime that view Camp David as a chain or a burden. This is an important gain. However, we must clarify a basic point that Arab-Egyptian participation is essential for containing the Camp David treaty and creating the factors that will make Arab will power triumph and topple this treaty. This participation must be on the political, economic, military, and security levels. We must get out of the vicious circle represented by the problem: Should Egypt abrogate the Camp David treaty first, or should it obtain Arab guarantees prior to the abrogation?

[Abu al-Nasr] What is the way out of this vicious circle?

[Al-Khuli] There are two important factors here: First, all classes of the Egyptian people are for abrogating the Camp David treaty. Second, there are prominent forces in the present Egyptian regime that consider this treaty as a chain. We must benefit from these two factors. However, how can we get out of this vicious circle? There must be an Arab-Egyptian dialogue on this matter. Those who demand the abrogation of the Camp David treaty before Egypt's return to the Arab fold and those who demand Arab guarantees before the abrogation of the treaty must get together and begin a dialogue. It is difficult to hold such a dialogue within the forums of official Arab action such as the Arab League and Arab conferences at any level. Furthermore, the dialogue must not take place between Egypt and just those states with whom it has common interests such as Iraq and Jordan so it will not lead to a new camp in the region.

[Abu al-Nasr] How then should the Arab-Egyptian dialogue take place and within what forum?

[Al-Khuli] I believe that the dialogue could take place in Cairo. It is possible to call for an Arab conference to be attended by political party forces from the various Arab states. The conference, which could be held in Cairo or any other Arab capital, would seriously examine the question of saving Egypt from the Camp David treaty and adopting clear, tangible decisions in this regard. I can say that the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG], to which I belong, is ready to sponsor the call for such a conference and to ensure the circumstances for its convocation.

[Abu al-Nasr] But the question remains: Does President Mubarak want to get rid of the Camp David treaty, does he want to topple this treaty?

[Al-Khuli] Any Egyptian national government must realize that this is an unfair and unjust treaty that undermines Egyptian national security and harms Egyptian interests. Therefore, such a government cannot continue with it. After all, Mubarak is the son of the Egyptian national military establishment. However, we must emphasize that what is required is not just the abrogation of the Camp David treaty, but also especially the building of an Arab political alternative that would cope with the post Camp David phase.

[Abu al-Nasr] Do you believe the idea currently being raised in Egypt about forming a "national front" comprising political parties and forces of various inclinations is serious and can open the door to real change in Egypt?

[Al-Khuli] The idea is not a new one. It was first raised by the Egyptian opposition, especially the NPUG, in the early days of Mubarak's administration. The purpose of raising the national front idea at that time was to find common ground for national action for all the active forces in Egypt, leading to the formation of a national union government. However, the Sadatist forces foiled the idea at that time.

[Al-Khuli] Writer 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sharqawi, who has good relations both with Mubarak and the opposition, recently reiterated the idea of establishing a national front to confront the Islamic forces that believe in violence. Al-Sharqawi's idea demands that such a national front be composed of the ruling NDP, the Wafd Party, the Muslim Brothers who are allied with the Wafd Party, the NPUG, and the Socialist Party. However, this idea has not yet been translated into a practical step. One of the main reasons for this is that, perhaps, the opposition parties do not want this front to be a mere new force that supports the ruling regime. They want the front to be a framework within which the various Egyptian political forces cooperate in confronting the major challenges facing us on the basis of a clear joint action program. The fact that Al-Sharqawi, who has good relations with the regime, has proposed the idea of establishing a national front perhaps demonstrates that Mubarak has come to realize that no single political group or social group can alone confront the current major challenges or problems facing us.

[Abu al-Nasr] Is the Egyptian opposition satisfied with the nature of its relations with Mubarak, or does it feel any embarrassment toward him and toward his regime?

[Al-Khuli] I believe that the Egyptian opposition feels extreme embarrassment in dealing with Mubarak. The dealing with Al-Sadat was clear. It was one of confrontation. However, there is no confrontation between the opposition and Mubarak. In fact, the opposition deals with him within the framework of a democratic atmosphere and within the framework of an accurate equilibrium of forces. The opposition clearly realizes that any confrontation with Mubarak will benefit the Al-Sadatist forces, which are still active in the Egyptian arena and continue to support the Camp David treaty, strong relations with the United States, and an open economic policy. I believe without any exaggeration that the Al-Sadatist forces are Mubarak's principal adversaries. These forces do not regard Mubarak as being one of them and are continuously working to prevent him from deviating from Al-Sadat's course. For example, the Al-Sadatist forces prepared a report in which they said that 90 percent of Egyptians oppose any contacts between Cairo and the PLO.

Thus, the opposition clearly realizes that any confrontation with Mubarak will benefit the Al-Sadatist forces. However, it also realizes that it cannot completely support Mubarak because he has not yet embarked on the changes the opposition is seeking whether on the domestic or foreign levels. This does not mean that the idea of a national front is stillborn. There is a future for this idea. A national front can isolate Camp David and abrogate

the treaty. We must not forget that the principal role in abrogating this treaty is that the Egyptians obtain the support of the Arabs who should not stand by as onlookers.

[Abu al-Nasr] Will Mubarak face a real threat from the Al-Sadatist forces in particular if he actually attempted to move away from Camp David?

[Al-Khuli] I believe that the Al-Sadatist forces, which continue to have people in important positions, will actually attempt to contain and thwart any nationalist course by the regime. They may even turn against Mubarak if they find a substitute that is acceptable to the people. I would like to add to this by saying that the Egyptian regime cannot maintain the current situation. It must embark on real fundamental changes that are commensurate with the challenges and problems.

[Abu al-Nasr] Do you think that last week's change of government, which led to the resignation of Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Dr 'Ali Lutfi's formation of a new cabinet, was not enough?

[Al-Khuli] This change of government was not a political change and does not, of course, represent a fundamental change. The new government represents continuation of the main course itself in all fields.

[Abu al-Nasr] How does Mubarak behave in his relations with the United States and the USSR?

[Al-Khuli] A Soviet academician, Primakov, a leading Soviet expert on Middle East affairs, visited Cairo nearly 3 months ago to deliver a series of lectures on his country's policy in the region at the center for diplomatic studies in Cairo. During the visit, Primakov met with Mubarak and other Egyptian officials. Mubarak affirmed to him that he wanted good, normal relations with the USSR, provided that was not at the expense of Egypt's relations with the United States. Mubarak also explained that he rejected any U.S. restrictions on his relations with Moscow. I met Primakov during that visit. He told me that the USSR is eager to restore its relations with Egypt and that he did not underestimate Egypt's strategic weight in the region. It seemed to me that, although the USSR strongly opposes the Camp David treaty, it does not discount Egypt with all its capabilities in this treaty. It is eager to cooperate with Egypt and help, if possible, in taking Egypt out of Camp David.

[Abu al-Nasr] Do you think the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, scheduled to be held in Geneva 19-20 November, will lead to some form of an agreement on the Middle East?

[Al-Khuli] First of all, we must note that the Reagan administration refuses to involve the Soviets in any settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and wishes to push them out of the Middle East. However, we also notice that over the past few months the U.S. Administration started to conduct consultations with the Soviets on the Middle East. Secretary of State George Shultz said some time ago that the Middle East crisis and the Gulf war will be discussed during the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. While this does not represent a change in the U.S. stand, it does at least represent some development. Why? There are two possibilities: either the Soviets exert some sort of pressure on the Americans to make them agree to discuss the Middle East situation with the USSR, or the Americans realize the fact that, following the failure of their policies and the Israeli policies during recent years and as a result of events, there can be no solution or settlement in the region that can actually safeguard U.S. interests without the USSR's participating in such solutions or settlements. The two possibilities might even take place at the same time.

The Arabs continue to be absent from any participation in the Geneva summit until now. Their actual participation is in the form of a specific, unified stand which they have to present to the Americans and Soviets before the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. If this does not take place, and whether Reagan and Gorbachev agree or differ on the Middle East, the Arabs will most likely not gain anything from this summit.

Jasim Responds to Velayati Memo on Shelling

JN161722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1634 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Sep (INA) — The Iraqi culture and information minister has asserted that Iranian shelling of residential areas in Iraqi cities will be answered by the Iraqi Armed Forces in defense of Iraqi security and sovereignty. This came in a statement by Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim to INA in reply to a memorandum sent to the UN secretary general by 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian regime's foreign minister, in which he presented false justification for Iranian shelling of residential areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah.

The minister said that despite the lack of an agreement signed by the two countries concerning a moratorium on striking purely residential areas, and despite the fact that Iran has been violating this principle since the beginning of the war by shelling residential areas in Iraqi cities such as Basra, the killing and wounding of Iraqi citizens in the latest raid on Al-Sulaymaniyah, as well as certain childish statements by Iranian officials, demonstrate Iran's desire to resume shelling of civilian targets.

Jasim noted that when Iranian officials fail on the battlefield by missing their evil, aggressive, expansionist goals, they resort to fabricating problems to cover up for their defeat or at least reduce its impact.

Trade Minister Receives Soviet Official

JN161125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Sep (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met here today with Yevgeniy Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side of the Iraqi-USSR Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation. The two sides discussed economic and trade cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Osadchuk arrived in Baghdad last night to head his country's delegation to the joint committee meetings that will begin tomorrow.

Prince Asks Muslims To Support Sudan
JN161934 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan has appealed to Arab and Muslim countries to extend relief aid to Sudan to enable it to cope with the problem of millions of Sudanese suffering in refugee camps as a result of severe drought.

In his appeal through Jordan's radio and television and transmitted to the outside world by satellite, Prince Hasan said that out of Jordan's humanitarian and pan-Arab commitments and under his majesty the king's directives, the country has worked out a program for the speedy delivery of relief aid to the Sudanese refugees. He said that during his recent visit to Sudan he discussed with Sudanese officials measures that could be taken at international levels to alleviate the distress of the famine-stricken refugees.

Transportation Minister Returns From Damascus
JN161929 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd and his delegation returned to Amman from Damascus this afternoon after a 3-day visit to Syria. During the visit, 'Ubayd met with Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. He also participated in meetings of the assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian company for land transportation.

The minister, in a statement to PETRA-JNA, said his talks with Syrian officials dealt with various aspects of the transportation sector. He pointed out that the talks were positive and will strengthen the assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian company for land transportation in the service of the two fraternal countries. He also said that during the talks the two sides endorsed the company's budget for the past year and agreed to draft plans to acheive success for the company and update itscurrent fleet.

The delegation comprised Bassam Qaqish, chairman of the company's board of directors and director general; and Faris al-Sarayirah and Rajih Ramadan, members of the board of directors.

Briefs

Ambassadors to Algeria, Turkey—Algiers, Ankara, 12 Sep (PETRA) — 'Awad Abu 'Ubayd has presented his credentials to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid as Jordan's ambassador to Algeria. Hani Tabbarah has presented his credentials to Turkish President Kenan Evren as Jordan's ambassador to Turkey. [Excerpts] [*Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1441 GMT 12 Sep 85 JN*]

Agreement Said Reached To Free 2 French Hostages

LD131718 Paris Domestic Service in French
1630 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] An agreement has been reached in Lebanon between the Amal Shi'ite Movement and the kidnappers of two of the French hostages. Journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann and researcher Michel Seurat may be released within 2 weeks.

Karami on Tripoli Fighting, Shi'ite Meetings

NC161953 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Following his meeting with Speaker Husayn al-Husayni today, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said he was briefed on the results of the conference held among the Shi'ite leaders at Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din's house. Prime Minister Karami added: We rest assured that these meetings seek to safeguard and strengthen Muslim unity. We support such work, he affirmed, and stand ready to respond to any efforts toward realizing this goal.

Regarding the recent security flareup in Tripoli, Karami said: What is taking place there is painful and dangerous because Tripoli, like Sidon, Beirut, and Zahlah, suffers daily from the gravest human and material losses. He added: All these incidents are occurring while I, as prime minister, am responsible for the Lebanese people who are suffering from the security flareup and who are deprived of the means to make a living. This is not to mention the ongoing conflicts among the senior officials over lifting subsidies. All these issues constitute a strangling crisis for the citizens, he said. Therefore, Karami continued, I warn, in my capacity as prime minister, that if this serious situation is not remedied soon, and if matters are not rectified, then I will take my own stand. He added: I can no longer tolerate the ongoing incidents while I am in charge. Therefore, he asserted, I hereby call on the regime and the officials in charge to put an end to these incidents, because no one believes that Rashid Karami can possibly remain silent over them.

Israeli Patrol Crosses Al-Hasbani Bridge in South

NC161259 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1245 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Correspondents in south Lebanon have reported that an Israeli Army patrol entered the Hasbayya area today and crossed the Al-Hasbani Bridge for the first time since Israeli forces pulled out of this sector 4 months ago.

Explosion Reported Near Birri's House 16 Sep

NC161952 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] At 2055 tonight, an explosive charge weighing 3 kg went off in front of a gas station near Minister Nabih Birri's home in the Barbur area. An unidentified person claiming to speak for the Beirut Martyrs Organization contacted the Voice of Lebanon and said that the organization was responsible for the explosion. He warned the Amal Movement that operations against it would be stepped up.

The Amal Movement's representative on the Security Committee tried to explain away the reported explosion by claiming that it was caused by a rocket fired from the eastern area.

Further Reports on Fighting in Tripoli

Arab Democrats Deny Besieging Army

NC161234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] A military source from the Northern Military Command has denied a private radio report to the effect that Arab Democratic Party gunmen have besieged the Al-Qubbah barracks. Mahmud Shihadah, Arab Democratic Party secretary in the north, has also announced that the report is groundless. What the barracks was subjected to this morning, he added, was indiscriminate shelling.

Casualties Noted

NC161320 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1245 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] According to the latest security report from Tripoli, continuing clashes between the Islamic Unification Movement and the Arab Democratic Party have so far left 18 people from these two sides dead. The fighting has also resulted in 12 Lebanese Army soldiers being killed and more than 75 people wounded, including 40 from the Lebanese Army.

Army Command Issues Statement

NC161345 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1315 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Army Command's Guidance Directorate on 16 September — read by announcer]

[Text] During the continuing clashes in Tripoli, several shells fell on the Bahjat Ghanim Barracks at 0600 today. As a result, the following were martyred: Major Muhammad Ghamrawi, recruit 'Abd al-Haqq Sha'ban, Sergeant First Class Muhammad 'Awad, Sergeant Shihadah 'Awad, Private Tony Makhkhul, Private Husayn al-Ghul, Sergeant First Class Nazih al-As'ad, Sergeant Khalid Kan'an, Sergeant 'Ali al-Hawn, and Corporal 'Umar al-Kur. A large number of soldiers were wounded.

'Arafat Blamed for Fighting

NC161157 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] An official source from the 24 October Movement has charged that Yasir 'Arafat is responsible for the events taking place in Tripoli. He has requested that the Lebanese Government lodge a complaint with the UN Security Council and the Arab League, in an effort to save Tripoli. He called on the Lebanese

Government to formulate a new and effective security plan, to remove weapons and to reassert national sovereignty over Tripoli. The source added that anyone claiming that there is a security plan for Tripoli would be telling only half the truth. He also said that telling the whole truth these days is deemed treasonous.

The source said that the Islamic Unification Movement, which is taking part in the fighting in Tripoli, is actually Yasir 'Arafat's movement. It uses Yasir 'Arafat's men, weapons, and funds in the fighting. He said that it is not the people of Tripoli and those of Ba'l Muhsin who are fighting each other adding that Lebanese families from various sects that are loyal to Lebanon live in both areas.

The source called on Prime Minister Karami to draft a new security plan, to be implemented by the legitimate government. He said that the lives of the Lebanese Army troops and officers must not be thrown away, because the army is the legitimate force protecting the entire homeland. It must not be ensnared in a foolish plan.

Factions Issue Statements

NC161624 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The Islamic Grouping held a meeting at the residence of Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, Islamic Unification Movement leader, to discuss the current developments and to end the raging clashes in Tripoli.

An official source from the Unification Movement issued a statement after the meeting. It said that the senseless fighting is transferred from one area to another whenever signs of a solution loom on the horizon. The statement condemned the infighting in Tripoli, noting that it is bound to disintegrate unity and to weaken the resolve to confront all challenges. It urged all parties to direct their rifles at the common enemy.

The Arab Democratic Party also issued a statement on the events in Tripoli. The statement called for the achievement of radical solutions to end the ongoing dispute which threatens the town's unity. It also urged Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to end the nightmare that afflicts Tripoli. The statement called upon Tripoli's inhabitants to stage a strike tomorrow as a sign that they condemn the ongoing events.

Fighting Resumes in Beirut, Mountain Area

NC161917 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1815 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Gunmen using rockets and machineguns are attacking the eastern quarters adjacent to the markets-port combat line up to Sodeco, Primo, Al-Barjawi, Al-Tayyunah, and Dar al-Kitab from their positions in West Beirut.

A guarded calm has been restored along the combat lines in the mountain area. This followed a security setback this evening when Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb came under artillery and rocket fire from opposing socialist positions. The fighting is now restricted to intermittent exchanges of machine-gun and rocket fire. The security situation flared up on these lines at 1700. At 1930, tension rose in the areas of Al-Qammatiyah, Dahr al-Wahsh, and Kahhalah, where 23-year-old Tony Joseph al-Bajjani was killed.

A rocket was fired at the Al-Barid-'Ayn al-Rummanah line this evening, killing a civilian, Joseph Hamzu, and wounding Private Tariq Musa.

Jordanian Minister Signs Minutes, Departs

JN161338 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 16 Sep (SANA) — The minutes of the ordinary meeting of the 1985 general assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian company for land transportation were signed here today. The minutes were signed for the Syrian side by Transportation Minister Yusuf al-Ahmad and for the Jordanian side by Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd. According to these minutes the two sides stressed the need to update the company's land transportation fleet and to accelerate work on the offices being constructed in Syria. They also extended the period exempting the company from fees and taxes and endorsed the general budget and final accounts. The Jordanian transportation minister and the accompanying delegation left Damascus at noon today following a visit to Syria which lasted several days.

Polish Minister Visits Al-Qunaytirah 16 Sep

JN161411 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1316 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 16 Sep (SANA) — The Polish minister of science, higher education, and technology and his delegation visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah today and became acquainted with the effects of the savage destruction which the Zionist enemy inflicted on it. The Polish minister and his delegation arrived here earlier today on a week-long visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Minister of Higher Education Dr Kamal Sharaf, a number of ministry officials, and staff of the Polish Embassy in Damascus.

Defense Minister Talas in Greece for Talks

For reportage of the visit to Greece by General Mustafa Talas, deputy prime minister and defense minister, including his talks with Deputy Prime Ministerloannis Kharalambopoulos, see the Greece section of the 17 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Arab 'Wagering' on United States Called 'Futile'

JN141412 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Those who entered into negotiations with the United States, on the way to negotiating with Israel on the basis of the Amman agreement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, admit that the United States has let them down. They also admit that the United States is asking to make concessions to the point of relinquishing the Palestine cause and dissolving the PLO, as one of the leaders of 'Arafat's group recently said.

Despite this, they continue adhering to the Amman agreement on one hand and placing the ause in U.S. hands on the other. This stand is so contradictory that it makes it difficult to convince anyone of the good intentions of the followers of this stand.

Those who chose the Amman agreement and placed the Palestine cause in U.S. hands gave significant concessions to the United States and Israel and fulfilled many of the promises they made to the United States at the expense of their commitment to past Arab summit resolutions and at the expense of the Palestinian people's rights. Depite this, the United States has not fulfilled any of the promises it made during secret contacts. The United States went as far as demanding a clear Arab decision by the Arab summit conference supporting the capitulationist course which is being championed by the owners of the Amman agreement. It also demanded that the Arabs pledge to enter into direct negotiations with Israel, announce their acceptance of UN resolutions, especially Security Council Resolution 242, and abandon the idea of a Palestinian state and PLO representation of the Palestinian people.

Thus, it becomes clear, perhaps for the umpteenth time, that wagering on the United States with regard to the pan-Arab issue is futile. Such wagering has results that are known in advance; moreover, this wagering is not based on experience, patriotism, or true realization of the present ties between the United States and Israel. These ties were explained by the fascist Zionist Rabbi Kahane in his own style. He said: If Israel ceases to exist, the United States will also cease to exist.

Those who adopted such wagering after the experiences of Al-Sadat, Camp David, the autonomy rule, the invasion of Lebanon, the cease- fire in Lebanon in 1982, and the discussions and voting in the Security Council will not find anyone to put in a good word for them. This is because they freely entered the process of capitulation to the United States fully aware that it will certainly be followed by capitulation to Israel. Moreover, they further aggravated Arab disunity, fragmented the Arab stand on the pan-Arab cause, and disrupted the Arab situation and relations.

They are principally responsible for the deteriorating Arab situation and for creating a situation that deluded the United States and Israel into believing that they are in the best position to impose their will on Arabs since the establishment of Israel in 1948. They are also responsible because, despite what they call their disappointment in the U.S. stand, they continue to adhere to wagering on the United States and continue to work with it secretly and in the open. They have not embarked on any move that indicates that they intend to alter their course, rectify their mistakes, and abandon the policy of befriending enemies, antagonizing friends, and relinquishing rights.

How can we talk about a unified rank with those concession makers while the situation continues as it is? How can there be a unified stand with them while they continue to be willing to make concessions and capitulate to those who will not negotiate with the concession makers and capitulationists until they are completely devoid of any will or dignity? In order for the wagon to move, the horse should be in front of the wagon and not the other way around.

Those who want to achieve unified Arab ranks must rescue those who became entangled in their dilemma and convince them that there will be no solidarity, unified stand, or joint action on the basis of separate or partial deals or by abandoning the Fes summit resolutions and rights and land. They must convince

them that a unified rank is not achieved under the wings of the U.S. eagle, but in the arena of steadfastness and by confronting the Israeli- U.S. designs which are hostile to all Arabs.

AL-BA'TH Discusses Husayn-Mubarak Talks

JN151157 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text)0 Damascus, 15 Sep (SANA) — In its editorial today, *AL-BA'TH* discusses the recent meeting between Husni Mubarak and King Husayn, Usamah Al-Baz' comment on what happened in this meeting, and Al-Baz' remark that these talks were to prepare for their negotiations with the U.S. President in Washington at the end of this month. In this context, the paper says: News agencies have referred to the meetings and contacts that are taking place between the reactionary axis' capitals and 'Arafat's clique with the aim of formulating a common concept and presenting it to the U.S. Administration. This concept might be presented in a meeting under the patronage of Reagan, the U.S. President, Husni Mubarak, King Husayn, and Shim'on Peres.*AL-BA'TH* explains: This possibility might turn into a fact, especially since Husayn and Peres have recently exchanged several messages by various methods.

Referring to the postponement of Murphy's visit to the region pending developments in the region that might serve the U.S. move which aims at capitulation on the renegade Arabs, *AL-BA'TH* says: These developments might be represented by an Israeli aggressive action against Syria since the enemy leaders have concentrated on Syria, massed additional troops in the occupied Golan, conducted military maneuvers there, increased their visits to the Golan, and uttered war threats from there while trying to portray to the world that Syria is the side that will start the war. *AL-BA'TH* says: The Israeli leaders' statements show that Israel is actually preparing for military action against Syria. It must be stressed that Syria is strong with its people, its nation, and its friends in the world at large. It will not succumb to any threat or blackmail in whatever form. The enemies of the Arab nation understand this fully.

AL-THAWRAH Attacks U.S. Veto, Urges Response

JN150910 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 15 Sep (SANA) — *AL-THAWRAH* says that the U.S. veto against the draft resolution in the UN Security Council, condemning Israel's coercive and terrorist measures in the occupied Arab territories, represents a new U.S. message to the Arabs that Washington is assuming the role of complete partner with Israel not only on the political and military levels but also on the criminal level. In its editorial today, the paper affirms that the United States, by such a blatant stand, defies the pan-Arab feelings of the Arabs and, if we may say so, declares war against them.

AL-THAWRAH says: The questions provoked by the U.S. veto are open-ended and complicated. Questions such as how can the capitulationist Arabs justify this hostile U.S. stand to the Arab cause at a time when they are preparing to leave for Washington under the pretext that the key to the solution to the region's crisis is in the hands of the White House? And also how will the United States address the Arabs after it has declared war against them from the platform of the UN Security Council? And last but not least, will Arab-U.S. relations remain unchanged after the U.S. veto? *AL-THAWRAH* believes that it is high time for a concentrated pan-Arab action as a direct reply to the continued U.S. policy against the Arabs, a policy that has been in progress for many years. This is the responsibility of the Arab masses in the first place because the agent and capitulatory regimes, which try to appease the United States in any form, have lost the ability even to think of such a measure which necessitates a general uprising capable of threatening U.S. interests in the Arab arena.

Damascus Responds to Thatcher's Questions

JN161657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Struggler brothers, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher wondered with some sorrow, or rather with a great deal of sorrow and regret: Why have so-called peace initiatives in the Middle East not advanced? We will certainly answer this question, but first we will make several remarks. First, the British prime minister is the last one who has the right to show sorrow, particularly fabricated sorrow, about peace in the Middle East. This is because the country that Thatcher represents, Britain, is the first cause of the disaster as it is the source of the Balfour Declaration. Second, there is no British Government stand that is independent of the U.S. stand on any world issue, particularly the Middle East issue. Accordingly, the British prime minister knows well who is destroying real peace in the Middle East. Hence, there is no excuse for Mrs Thatcher to fabricate sorrow. Third, the U.S. Administration exhausted the game of dispatching U.S. envoys, like Murphy and Whitehead, and was obliged to renew the game by dispatching non-U.S. tools. It first dispatched FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and is now dispatching British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to some capitals of the region. Mrs Margaret Thatcher knows this well. She announced that President Reagan's initiative to achieve so-called peace in the Middle East is still valid. These are three remarks that are at the core of the matter which we presented before answering Margaret Thatcher's question about the reasons for the slow progress of the so-called peace process in the Middle East. In fact, the peace process, in the U.S.-Israeli style, is not a success. However, it is not going slowly as Mrs Thatcher says; rather it is not moving at all. Moreover, the national Arab forces are preventing the progress of the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy.

The national Arab forces led by Arab Syria were able to contain the Camp David treason. Thereafter, they moved from the phase of containment and steadfastness to that of confrontation. Thus, the conspiracy that Thatcher calls the peace process stopped. Moreover, the national Arab forces will not allow the conspiracy of the unjust U.S.-Israeli peace to make any progress henceforth but will force it to retreat. And let Mrs Thatcher show whatever fabricated sorrow she likes for the alleged peace or real sorrow for the failure of the U.S. conspiracy.

Rabin's 'Threats' Against Nation Examined

JN131339 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israel is seriously perturbed by activities in Lebanon putting an end to the era of fighting, bloodshed, and fear. Israel is also perturbed by the fact that Damascus is the warm bosom which heals Lebanese wounds so that Lebanon's main concern can be reconstruction, unity, and defense of the land against the invaders and their collaborators, including agents and mercenaries such as Lahd. This is why Israel is trying to convert this perturbation into threats against Syria in an obvious attempt to reassure its agents and to encourage them to proceed with their treasonous behavior to prevent the fulfillment of Lebanon's demands and the achievement of the current activities' objective of ridding Lebanon of its concerns and sufferings. Israel believes that such threats, which are repeated daily by its leaders, can also reassure those behind the capitulation plans and defeatist moves and alleviate their concerns now that the United States has let them down and Syria's firm, principled stand has won the sympathy of Arab masses everywhere.

The clarification of the objective of Zionist threats against Syria does not mean that this country, which is defending the Arab nation's aspirations, has not taken every possibility into consideration. As we know, Israel is an aggressive entity and an imperialist tool for dismembering the Arab nation, maintaining the state of international tension, and killing the desired peace. This is why Syria has previously announced and reiterated that strategic balance is its most important objective and basis for upsetting the balance which U.S. imperialism has established in the region.

Perhaps Israel's clear and direct threats are also aimed at influencing international opinion before the convocation of the new UN General Assembly session and at subjecting world public opinion to Zionism's usual blackmail, to which Israel has accustomed us in all of its political and military moves. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon preceded a meeting of world representatives to discuss hotbeds of international tension. Before that invasion, Zionist aggression against Arabs had continued for 18 years in order to present the world with a fait accompli and to place Arabs in the position where the Israeli-U.S. partnerhsip believed they should be.

This means that Rabin's threat to Syria in particular indicates one of two things: It is either serious, and here the Israelis must know that their aggressive plans will not just hurt one side, or it is a reflection of Israel's complete defeat on Lebanese territory and also of a new defeat not only to U.S. diplomacy, but also to the dreams of Arab reaction and the renegade camp to liquidate pan-Arab struggle in favor of the U.S.-Arab reaction alliance with world Zionism.

Whether by his threats Rabin is trying to make either of these impressions or to reassure the Zionist community and play down its crises, Syria will not submit to any Zionist-U.S. logic. This is because Syria is greater than any threat and is in a better position to determine stands and events than the Zionists and their American allies think.

Syria is fatefully commited to defending Arab rights. Syria also has entrenched this commitment and ensured the bases that convinced the Arabs of its victory and the achievement of peace sought by the Arabs and the world. Syria does not conceal these principles of its policy. This has pained Rabin and made him issue his threats. Rabin and the other Zionist leaders know the consequences of such threats to Israel and world peace. But if Israel is trying to benefit from the widening circle of Arab defeatists in order to dirrect its strikes, as it says, then it must know that Syria has its capabilities and strategy which take into consideration the existence of those defeatists and renegades in Arab circles and that it has made calculations for every possibility and considered the possibilities of every event.

AL-THAWRAH on Need for 'Final' Lebanon Solution

JN140655 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 14 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "The Lebanese Crisis and the Basis of a Comprehensive Solution," *AL-THAWRAH* says: When all the Lebanese sides declare their consent to carry out political reforms and take serious steps on the road to national reconciliation, they are supposed to translate this consent into practical stands and actions, given the urgent need to save Lebanon from troubles and crises. What is at issue is not proposals and slogans; it is the fate of the entire homeland. The Lebanese people, who are confronted with a decisive phase, should unite their ranks and intensify their efforts in order to solve the problems that exist among them and embark on building a unified, healthy lebanon — a country which would be able to play its natural role in its Arab surroundings.

Needless to say, all the Lebanese meetings and conferences have called for bypassing past differences, starting the political and consititutional reforms, and quickly building national unity based on objective equilibrium [tawazun mawdu'i]. Today, the Lebanese people are supposed to realize great achievements in this regard because they have the initiative, given their ability to solve their own differences and detatch their crisis from the Middle East crisis. While calling on them to play this role, Syria affirms its intention to extend all kinds of assistance and support to them because it is resolved to extend all possible support to the Lebanese brothers to enable them to overcome this crisis. It is time that a comprehensive, final solution be achieved for the Lebanese crisis. All the current Lebanese factors present an invaluable opportunity for such a solution. Everything depends first and foremost on the Lebanese people because their final decision will define the lines, form, and substance of the solution now that everyone has realized that Israel will be the only one to gain from the continuation of the Lebanese crisis; and that achieving security, stability, and national detente will close all doors in the face of the Zionist enemy and will foil its destructive, divisionist schemes aimed against the entire Lebanese territory as well as the Lebanese people.

Unified Arab Stand, Strategic Balance Urged
JN161637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text]Gentlemen, Arab experiences with the racist Zionist entity that has been established in the land of Palestine have shown that the Zionist plan for the Middle East which is part of the overall imperialist strategy for the region does not spare any of the Arabs. It also does not distinguish between them, or desist from attacking any of them, or stop before any Arab regime, regardless of its nature and enthusiasm for Arab territory and rights. The Zionist plan does not stop at the doors of any Arab country, whether strong or weak, close to or far from the United States. It is a plan that aspires to achieve Greater Israel within its Talmudic boundaries from the Nile to the Euphrates.

A glance at the map will show that the expansionist ambitions of the ruling Zionism in Israel include the whole of Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, the Arabian Peninsula with its oil deposits, and large parts of Egypt and Sudan. This Zionist plan is not a theory or a figment of the imagination as some Arabs think. We would like to point out that in the late thirties and early forties some Arabs also considered the talk about a Zionist occupation of Palestine as sheer imagination and dreams. In the fifties, some Arabs also considered the talk about Israel's expansion to occupy Arab capitals as sheer imagination and dreams. This Zionist plan is not imagination, but a practical scheme that is being implemented by Zionism step by step with the full and unreserved support of the United States in particular and of the imperialist states in general.

If we are now to compare the area that the UN General Assembly resolution on the partition of Palestine allocated to the Jewish state with the area that is now occupied by Israel, we would find that the Israeli rulers have seized three times the area allocated to the Jewish state under that UN resolution. The talk about international laws and pacts, morals, virtues, and friendships is useless when dealing with the Zionist plan. Such talk will not retrieve a single inch of occupied territory or any of the usurped rights. The Israeli rulers neither recognize international law, the UN Charter and other international pacts nor heed UN resolutions and the will of the international community. They only depend on the use of force and the threat to use force and on enforcing a fait accompli by this force. The U.S. declared decision is to give unconditional support to Israel, to make U.S. Middle East policy serve the Israeli rulers, and to place U.S. arms in the hands of these rulers to guarantee the superiority of Israel with its 3 million people over all the countries of the Arab nation.

This confirms the fact that all the countries of the Arab nation are in the same boat regardless of their different rulers and systems of government. The legitimate right of self-defense calls for completely and finally ruling out any idea of negotiating with Israel and the United States from a weak position as well as any inclination to place the Arab national cause in the hands of the United States. Unless we achieve a strategic balance between the Arabs and Israel, depriving Israel of the ability to enforce its will and continue its policy of occupation, annexation and expansion wars, the talk about a settlement in the region or holding useful negotiations will be useless. Separate and partial deals under the current circumstances will not bring any good to any Arab side, only humiliation.

The condition in any negotiations or peace efforts is a unified Arab stand based on the resolutions of the Arab summits and on a reality on the ground represented by the existence of a balance of power that deprives Israel of the advantage of superiority. It is only by finding this essential condition for achieving a just and comprehensive peace that liberates the occupied Arab territory and regains the usurped Arab rights that mutual understanding and Arab solidarity will be possible.

TISHRIN on Stand on Arab Unity, Solidarity
JN161005 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 16 Sep (SANA) — *TISHRIN* Says that Syria is the first caller for Arab solidarity, the most enthusiastic country for it, and the strongest defender of it if this solidarity is a step toward a comprehensive Arab unity and a short-term substitute for this unity after it has become difficult to achieve at present. In its editorial today, the newspaper asserts that Arab unity is no longer a slogan that Syria chants but is mixed with the blood flowing in its veins and the most important objective sought by Syria after its constitution devoted one of its articles to achieving this unity.

TISHRIN continues: Syria has exerted every possible effort and carried out the most sacred struggle to close the Arab ranks in the one country. Syria was a party, if not the most important party in any attempt to achieve Arab unity in the modern era. Syria even initiated the call for it. *TISHRIN* says: President Hafiz al-Asad's only condition to achieve Arab unity has always been to achieve this unity. The paper points out the brave stands adopted by President al-Asad when he moved toward Iraq and Jordan to achieve unity with them. The paper notes the reasons that led to burying these two attempts at unity and to the parties that stood behind them and prevented their achievement.

TISHRIN asserts that Syria wants an Arab solidarity to confront the first and historical enemy of the Arab nation, and not an Arab solidarity to enter a dialogue with that enemy in order to sellout Arab rights or bargain over the Arab territory. In this case, Arab solidarity will be an Arab conspiracy to liquidate the Palestine cause. It will be in fact a conspiracy exposing the entire Arab future to storms. Syria will not ignore any stand that harms the pan-Arab cause, or exposes national security to danger, or aims at budging it from its principled stands based on fighting the Israeli enemy and preventing it from attaining its dream of establishing the Torah state at the expense of Arab territory.

Rockets Fall on Galilee; No Casualties
TA161223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] This morning several katyusha rockets fell on Galilee. There were no casualties, nor was there any damage. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that IDF forces and units from the army of southern Lebanon conducted searches this morning on both sides of the border to locate the launchers. The rockets were 107-mm caliber. Our correspondent notes that since the IDF left Lebanon, more than 10 katyusha rockets have fallen on Galilee.

IDF Official Discusses Planning, Limitations
TA161425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0805 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Interview with Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Dan Shomron by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal; date and place not given]

[Text][Shomron] We are providing the northern settlements with security that is definitely reasonable, and the IDF is not involved. After all, that was the purpose of the departure from Lebanon. However, the current problem has remained unsolved; I would say it has no permanent solution. A delicate balance has been created, the future of which cannot yet be predicted accurately. There are the Shi'ites, who are the dominant body in the south [of Lebanon]. We have overlapping interests with them, the primary one being that they want to control the south of the security strip and do not want to permit the terrorists or any other group which is not connected with them or the Amal centers, to be present there. Of course we also do not want to see terrorists near the border, but we must recall that the main ally of the Shi'ites, of Amal, is the Syrians, and if one day the Syrians pressure the Shi'ites to permit the terrorists or any other terrorist group to work against us, I assume it will be very difficult for them to refuse, and so it would be a very great gamble to give up the security strip at this moment. I assume that if it were possible to reach any sort of understanding with the Shi'ites, even an informal, unofficial understanding, we could, perhaps, make different arrangements. For the moment, they are fighting to erode and eliminate the security zone. It is hard to guess what will happen when, on the one hand, they realize they are not having much success and, on the other, Syria pressures them to act against the northern settlements.

[Tal] Do you think the IDF will return to Lebanon?

[Shomron] I think that what is now forcing the Shi'ites to stop extremist groups, including extremist groups within Amal, from acting against the northern settlements, is their great fear that if they provoke the northern settlements, the IDF will reenter with drastic operations that will cause a large section of their population to flee northward, toward Beirut. So the fact that we are prepared for such a possibility is what is in fact preserving calm on the northern border.

[Tal] As we know, the security establishment does not have much money to build up the army. Under siege conditions, can we build up a force capable of providing solutions to the immediate threat and those to come?

[Shomron] Building up the army, from the standpoint of its size, quality, even its strategy, means, first of all, facing the threat posed by the armies we are currently confronting or by the armies we might one day confront, and facing the limitations on resources. Of course I say this with the basic assumption that defense policy is not changing, even though resources are more limited, and the IDF's goals are not changing. The IDF's basic objectives are deterrence, and winning when a war breaks out. Regarding deterrence, our influence is quite limited, and I must say that it is also very difficult to predict to what extent deterrence can be relied on.

[Tal] How are resources being distributed?

[Shomron] I would begin by saying this: Cuts are continuing, but the main one began at the end of 1984, in preparation for the 1985 working year, and they are committing us to a genuine change in direction. Where previously we tried to preserve a reasonable balance of power, now we must not stretch ourselves to appear a reasonable size opposite the forces we are facing; rather we must adopt an approach that is, first of all, directed at establishing a qualitative force which, within the framework of existing resources, is also, naturally, a smaller force than what we want and have.

[Tal] Do you think the army is too large?

[Shomron] The army is too small given the threat. In view of available resources, it is too large, not in quantity, but in the context of ability to preserve quality. Therefore — and this must be very well understood — an army that wants to preserve quality must maintain sufficient flexibility to equip itself with new weapons, and this costs money. I want to point out that all fighting equipment that is more modern is more costly; and every hour it is used, every hour in the air, every hour on the sea, or every hour on land, is more expensive, using the same amount of weapons. When we speak of... [changes thought] Perhaps before that I would like to stress that a smaller army involves, in fact, a certain risk, and the strategic-political echelons must prevent us from entering a situation in which this smaller army has to operate with all these limitations.

[Tal] What would this require? Keeping on more reservists for a longer period of time?

[Shomron] No, I do not think so. Rather, when the skies cloud over and we feel that we are moving toward war, an unavoidable war, we must make moves which, in the political sense, are difficult; we must not be the one to suffer the first blow. Perhaps the most appropriate example to point out now is the 6-Day War, the results of which were considerable.

[Tal] There has been considerable criticism of the army, that it is unwieldy, that it is large, that it is, perhaps, somewhat too full of spit and polish. Do you accept this criticism?

[Shomron] An army can be small and also unwieldy. I think sizedoes not guarantee a qualitative army; nor does size imply

that it be unwieldy. I think that in some senses the army, particularly when it is very occupied with routine, develops work habits that are unsuited to a real war, and I think some of these habits make it unwieldy. However, I would go further: Size does not make much difference today.

Our problem is to build up a qualitative army with the resources at our disposal, and it must be smaller, because a large part of the cuts must apply to the command headquarters. I believe that, as a result of this, there will also be a more efficient army. Command headquarters create work for each other.

First of all, the army's quality concerns three main components; that is, manpower, weapons, and strategy. Our relative advantages, which we must develop to the maximum and exploit to the greatest degree possible, include, first of all, manpower. Our manpower is better, has a stronger motivation. I would say it has a very basic advantage, as a result of the fact that our officers and men grow up in an open society. Their willingness to take responsibility, initiative, and operate in the field, to evaluate the situation, each one in his place, are enormous advantages on the battlefield, where mobility is essential and situations change rapidly. When facing armies such as thosewe confront, which make strategy decisions on high levels and push implementation downward, the advantage is very great.

The second advantage is technological skill, not so much in the sense that we are inventing new technologies, but in the sense that we, with our experience, are succeeding in very rapidly translating advanced technologies into a combination of weapons before other countries in the world, even the superpowers. An example from the past is the drone. These advantages are the ones we must use fully.

When you speak of improvements to weapons, that is a difference of standard. You make a weapon that is a little better and, of course, when you are speaking of a few against many, this helps the few to overcome the quantity. However, when the difference is only one of standard, quantity can overcome quality, if the quantity is very large. However, if you develop a weapon which is different in standard, that weapon cannot be beaten, because in such a situation quantity cannot beat quality.

Naturally, such measures are few and expensive, but they can win a battle and even a war if they are in the right place when they are needed. The second thing that is vital is anything involving training. An army does not work on buttons. In the final analysis those who run it are human beings, commanders. Training is a very important component and we must not give it up for the sake of a large army in which everyone trains a little.

If we use these advantages, manpower and the ability to produce weapons of a high quality, not just standard, we have the ability, and I believe we will do this in the future, to build up a small but very good army.

August Price Index Increases 3.9 Percent

TA151227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] The August price index rose by 3.9 percent. This is the first index to reflect the new economic policy. Price increases were noted in most of the commodity groups, especially in vegetables and fruit, and health services. Since the beginning of this year inflation has totaled 160 percent. An average family, according to the new index, needs 823,000 shekels a month.

In the next paycheck, in another 2 weeks, the tax scales will be updated by 9.6 percent. In contrast to this, the one-time increment of 12 percent, which was paid last month, will be deducted [menuqa] from wages.

Finance Ministry Director on Economic Progress

TA161030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The director general of the Finance Ministry thinks the country's situation has improved greatly over the past 2 months and that in the near future Israel will have no problems regarding balance of payments or foreign currency. However, he does expect difficulties, particularly in the areas of the budget and in preserving low prices. Dr 'Imanu'el Sharon told our correspondent on economic affairs, Gadi Sukenik, that in his view there is currently no galloping inflation and no reason for it to break out in April. The IMF, in preliminary assessments, also thinks the government has taken preliminary steps, although it is recommending a larger budget cut. Regarding the increase in unemployment, the Finance Ministry director general said there is no need to take special action as yet. He confirmed that his ministry is examining the possibility of decreasing unemployment pay or increasing the minimum wage.

Shahal, Mexican Envoy Agree on Oil Purchases

TA161735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Israel will continue to buy oil from Mexico. This was concluded in a meeting between the energy and infrastructure minister and the Mexican ambassador to Israel on the eve of the holiday. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the meeting was held in the wake of Minister Shahal's announcement that Israel will substantially decrease its oil purchases from Mexico since Mexico does not honor a trade exchange agreement signed between the two countries. The Mexican ambassador noted in the meeting that his country meets its commitments and that its national oil company ordered merchandise worth $21 million from Israel. Our correspondent adds that Minister Shahal will leave for Mexico before the end of the year to discuss the renewal of the oil agreements between the two countries.

ALGERIA

Brahimi Receives Visiting French Education Minister

LD152134 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Mr Abdelhamid Brahimi, the prime minister, has received Mr Jean-Pierre Chevenement, the French minister of education, who is on an official visit to Algeria. Algerian-French talks on education and scientific research began this morning. Present at the first session were an Algerian delegation headed by Mr Abdelhak Brerhi and the French delegation led by Mr Jean-Pierre Chevenement. Mr Brerhi emphasized the exchanges directly linked to the country's development, noting that the Algerian universities wish to remain close to reality and serve society.

Mr Chevenement, for his part, stated that good quality exchanges create a tradition of common interests, and he expressed his admiration for the progress achieved by Algeria, particularly in education. During the meeting, the setting-up of institutes and laboratories in new disciplines was discussed, as was the matter of inter-university agreements under the aegis of the education assessment committee, (the matter) of teacher-training staff, and of sending high-level French teachers to Algeria. Science and technology were at the center of the talks, notably in the context of the present needs of the national economy.

Later in the morning, Mr Chevenement visited part of the university of (?Badjouar), and took part in a meeting with the rector of the university and his family.

Japanese Agriculture Minister Sato Visits

Received by King

LD131622 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Skhirat, Sept 13 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco received Thursday in Skhirat, the visiting Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, M. Moriyoshi Sato.

The audience was attended by Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani, Minister of Fisheries and Merchant Navy Bensalem Smili, and the Japanese ambassador to Morocco Kazuo Yamashita.

M. Sato had arrived in Morocco on Tuesday and has held a series of talks with a number of Moroccan ministers. His visit was marked by the conclusion Wednesday of a bilateral cooperation agreement in matters of fisheries.

Departs Rabat

LD141718 Rabat MAP in English 1226 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Rabat, Sept 14. (MAP) — The Japanese minister of agriculture, forests and fisheries, Moriyoshi Sato, left here Friday [following] a four day state visit to Morocco during which he was received by King Hassan II.

Before leaving, the Japanese minister told the press that his visit which climaxed with a bilateral accord in the field of maritime fisheries was very fruitful, adding that the Moroccan sovereign has asked him to convey his friendly salutations to the Emperor Hirohito and Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone. He also indicated that the Moroccan sovereign had expressed the determination of Morocco to further consolidate friendship and cooperation relations between the two countries in all fields.

The Japanese minister said he has decided to join the Moroccan-Japanese Friendship Association chaired by Moroccan Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani to help consolidate this friendship and inform Japanese financial and economic milieux of perspectives and potentialities in Morocco.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Congratulates Ethiopia's Mariam

JN131116 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1032 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Sep (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has sent a congratulatory cable to His Excellency Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council in Socialist Ethiopia, on the 12th anniversary of the revolution of Socialist Ethiopia.

Daf'allah Discusses Famine, Southern Issue

JN141027 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 14 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah yesterday spoke to a delegation of international journalists specialized in African affairs.

"The present transitional government has exerted great efforts in relieving famine and drought victims by recruiting all its available energies to transport relief materials to the affected areas" the premier told the visiting journalists.

Daf'allah briefed the delegation on southern Sudan question explaining the efforts being made to solve the problem pointing to the general amnesty act and unilateral ceasefire by the People's Armed Forces.

He further briefed the delegation on the refugees problem calling on the U.N. to help repatriate them to their homeland.

It is understood that the delegation arrived two days ago to acquaint itself with the impacts of famine on Sudan.

Defense Minister Reports on Security Situation

JN161804 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sep 16 (SUNA) — Minister of Defence Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah announced that the security situation is calm and Sudan's border with Libya, Chad and Central Africa is secure. 'Abdallah, who arrived here from Darfur today,

said the last. Two weeks has witnessed a huge influx of refugees because of the famine.

The tribal conflict in the region has diminished in the period following the popular revolution. 'Abdallah added that some trucks were robbed during the past weeks by armed bands. The police and Peoples Armed Forces have controlled the situation.

Civil Aviation Employees Lift Strike 15 Sep

JN161454 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1431 GTM 16 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Sep (SUNA) — The wireless engineers and technicians of the Civil Aviation Department yesterday lifted their strike which resulted in suspending air traffic in the country's airports, except relief planes for those affected by drought and desertification in the country.

This was stated by Muhammad Jamil Salih, director of Khartoum Airport, last night. He explained that air traffic returned to normal, adding that the strike lasted 13 hours and ended at 2300 local time. The strike was scheduled to last 3 days.

Ba'th Party Rejects Law Organizing Parties

JN161448 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 16 Sep (SUNA) — The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has expressed its rejection of the principle of enacting a law to organize political parties in the country. In its memorandum to political party leaders, the National Alliance, and the Council of Ministers, the Ba'th Party said that any law to organize political parties will restrict democratic practice.

The memorandum also attacked the law and described it as a retreat from the democratic march, especially after dictatorial concepts and domination have become impossible as a result of the people's struggle and democratic gains. It also described the law as an attempt to restrict the parties' role in the country.

Democratic People's Party Issues Communique

JN161121 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sep 16 (SUNA) — The Democratic People's Party preparatory committee officially declared here yesterday the party's formation following a meeting held in the house of Shaykh 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman former chairman of the party.

The meeting approved unanimously the programme and communique of the party, hailed the People's Armed Forces and other regular forces siding to the people during the 6th of Paril uprising and expressed appreciation over the TMC [Transitional Military Council] and Cabinet national role in steering the country's affairs.

The party's communique affirmed national unity principle, recognition of customs and cultures and other civilization diversities, calling in the meantime for democratic solution to the southern problem

On the economic field, the party's communique called for the reconstruction of the country's economy on the basis of studied planning and scientific programs, centering on comprehensive national development, giving priority of development to the most backwarded regions, boosting and encouraging popular housing and ameliorating and promoting services as well.

As for foreign policy, the communique called for consolidating unification principles between the Nile Valley peoples, boosting international full and absolute support for the Palestine Liberation Organization the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, supporting good neighbouring policy and developing relations with the Nile basin states.

It also appealed for supporting peace and liberty loving peoples and African national liberation movements, denouncing of racial segregation and international Zionism besides commitment to international organizations charters.

The communique called for reconsidering of September 1983 laws, so as to cope with the Islamic Shari'a without any fanatism.

It also affirmed the principle of justice and universities independence and protection of civil service from political domination, calling also for the drawing up of action and honour charter to be followed respectfully by all Sudanese parties and independence of trade unions movement and farmers unions and supporting their representation in both executive and legislative authorities.

The Democratic People's Party preparatory committee is to meet next Thursday to determine political burdens.

It is worth noting that the party had formed with the National Unionist Party the Unionist Democratic Party but decided finally to return to its origin and have the name it was carrying along the national movement period.

National Party Leader Explains Affinity With SPLA

JN131059 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sept, 13 — SUNA — Patron and chairman of the Sudanese National Party Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush has said the ideas and principles shared by his party with the SPLA constitute a solid framework of the cohesion of the two movements.

He said the two movements are fighters in one bunker against dictatorships and oppression in the beloved country, Sudan.

Our support to John Garang emanates from our approval of his ideas, said Father Ghabbush. He said the media has not yet played the national and neutral role it is expected to play.

Father Ghabbush criticized ideological parties saying they represent certain interests and not the interests of Sudan as a whole.

He also denounced the parties that try to dictate their ideas by force.

Father Ghabbush said his party is against anyone who tries to harm the rights of the simple Sudanese citizen confirming his party's readiness to crush any such a tendency.

He said the armed forces is a national institution which should be treated as a national body.

Situation of Eritrian Refugees Examined

JN161752 Khartoum SUNA in English 1723 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 16 (SUNA) — The number of refugees accredited in the Eastern Region's camps reached 165,341 persons, plus 19 other thousands received recently at Wad Sherfai, Eastern Region, camp during the last ten days in preparation to settle them in the rest of the region's camps, an official source at the camp said.

The source added that the refugee influx rate reached 400 persons daily, stating that the camp is now suffering of delivery of the relief stuffs in time due to accumulation of relief supplies at Port Sudan and shortage in trucks, and this constitutes a major difficulty in receiving the newcomers.

The instable security situation in Eritrea Region has forced great numbers of Eritrean refugees to flee their territories to the Eastern Region, the source stated, adding that the newcomers affirmed they had cultivated their lands, but they were forced to leave the crops uncollected due to the war in the region.

The source pointed out that 60 percent of refugees are suffing from malnutrition, but said they recover their health soon, thanks to health services accorded by some international voluntary associations. The source called for the need of local and international efforts to enable the camp to receive the increasing numbers of refugees.

Garang Forces Reportedly Attack Blue Nile, Kurdufan

JN161049 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 16, Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum Sep 16 (SUNA) — Seven people were killed and three others were captured in the attacks launched yesterday by the outlawed forces against Al-Damazin area, Blue Nile, and El Gardoud area in Kurdufan. Meanwhile source at the Armed Forces General Command said that these operations explain that the rebels aim at sabotaging agricultural projects and killing unarmed innocent people.

On the other hand forces of Martyr 'Abdallah Shul issued a statement saying that attacks had been reiterated by the irresponsible elements of Colonel John Garang forces on the unarmed innocent people. Garang elements resorted to torturing and killing the people of Any Nya 2 and transporting them to Ethiopia after taking their properties the statement added.

Shul forces cautioned Garang forces to abandon such immoral behavior which as they said will enforce them to respond violently affirming that the retaliation will be severe if Garang forces did not give up this behavior.

Sudan liberation can not be achieved by killing and torturning innocent people, the statement said affirming that such a behaviour is condemned by war customs and traditions and Sudanese morals. The statement warned Garang forces of endangering the peoples' souls and said that Garang shall issue instructions to his subjects to order them to refrain such acts.

SPLA Radio Notes Continued 'Operations' at Bor

LD161449 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Radio SPLA has learned from its correspondent in southern Upper Nile and Equatoria administrative areas that units of Twik Twik battalion together with elements of Raad [Thunder] have continued their intensive operations at Bor under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweid Akuot.

Our correspondent said that since yesterday, Sunday 15th September 1985, SPLA forces have been shelling enemy positions at (Bana Bayt), the airport and Langbar, whereas other SPLA units taking part in the operations have penetrated the area surrounding the headquarters of enemy forces on the river bank. In these battles, our correspondent adds, the enemy has suffered heavy casualties in men and materal, including the destruction by fire of a river barge anchored near the enemy headquarters.

SPLA troops are still in firm control of key strategic points inside Bor town, including Bor civil hospital, Malik senior secondary school and the area of the TV satellite station at (Marol) in addition to large parts of Malakiyyah residential quarters. The operations, which were conducted under the command of Lt Col Daniel Aweid Akuot, were led by John Dud Wak, Second Lieutenant James Deng, Second Lieutenant Maker Ajok and Second Lieutenant Josevh Jok.

In a related development, our correspondent says that an enemy helicopter had attempted to land in Bor in Saturday, 14th September, 1985 but was forced back to Malakal before it could touch down. The same day at night, 12 enemy soldiers at Langbar deserted their positions under cover of darkness. They are reported to be heading towards Pibor and SPLA units in the area have been alerted and instructed to disarm these deserters should they be encountered and then permit them to proceed to the location of the Sudan unity at Mongalla should they wish to do so.

It is worth mentioning that Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLA High Command and zonal commander of southern Upper Nile in Equatoria administrative area, has repeated his sincere appeal to government forces now resisting in Bor under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Kamal Taha, calling upon them to stop fighting and surrender themselves to the SPLA.

Maj Arok has promised that in such an event government soldiers who give themselves up will be given the choice of either staying in the ranks of the SPLA if they so wish or be given escort up to Mongalla where they would join government troops already there. This Maj Arok was quoted as saying is in line with policies of the SPLA-SPLM with regard to treatment of prisoners of war.

In a separate development reports from Eagle Battalion headquarters say that units of this battalion together with the (Acuila Manyuon) special task force launched a violent and successful raid on Akobo Army garrison. The raid which was conducted by Second Lieutenant Atabani Gordon Ayom and Second Lieutenant Bior Kur Deng cost the enemy substantial casualties and extensive material damage which included the destruction of a number of premises making up the headquarters in addition to an arms and medicine store.

TUNISISA

Mzali, Delegation Depart for CSSR Visit

LD161337 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister and minister of interior, this morning at 1015 hours left Tunis for Prague on board of a special plane on a 2-day official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Mr Lubomir Strougal, the CSSR premier. The prime minister is accompanied on his visit, which is within the framework of the existing friendship between the two countries, by Rachid Safar, minister of national economy; Bechir Ben Slama, minister of culture; and Ahmed Ben Arfah, minister of state for international cooperation.

Total Number of Expellees From Libya Updated

LD161430 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The number of the Tunisian workers expelled from Libya between midday Sunday, 15 September and midday Monday, 16 September 1985, according to the statistics of the General Department of National Security, is 53 persons. Thus the total number of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya since the expulsion campaign started by the Libyan authorities is 30,310 persons.

Papers Examine Libyan Opposition, Relations

NC141131 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Tunis, 14 Sep (MENA) — The independent Tunisian weekly *AL-AKHBAR* says in today's issue that members of the Libyan regime who are said to be loyal to Al-Qadhdhafi seize the opportunity when they go abroad to declare their opposition to the Libyan regime and to set up opposition committees in the countries to which they have fled. The paper adds that 15 figures said to be loyal to Al-Qadhdhafi who occupied important posts in the Libyan authority structure, have fled Libya during the period from 1 January until the end of August, and then declared their opposition immediately afterwards. Among these figures are Ahmad 'Ali al-Fazzani, Salih al-Hasalati, 'Abd al-Rahman Bushan'aq, Al-Walid Muhammad, and 'Abdallah al-Qasrawi.

AL-AKHBAR also reports that a number of old Turkish workers in Libya committed suicide because they could not withdraw their money from Libyan banks.

The paper cites European political sources as saying that Libya's debts to the Soviet Union have reached $15 billion, to Italy $500 million, and to France 700 million francs. Monetary experts estimate that Libyan oil reserves will not last beyond 30 years. These experts point out that Libya's oil income in 1980 was approximately $23 billion and that this income has shrunk to $7 billion this year.

Meanwhile, the independent daily Tunisian paper *AL-SABAH* publishes an editorial today headlined "The Policy of Consumption Does Not Deceive Us." The editorial says: The Libyan regime is holding Tunisia responsible for abandoning the two countries' integration program at a time when it is expelling and repatriating our sons and is threatening to use force against Tunisia and to silence the Tunisian press by force. The paper adds: If the Libyan regime wants to discredit us and prove the opposite, it then has to declare, openly and clearly, an end to the expulsion of workers and its acceptance of a gradual release of Tunisian workers in accordance with the agreements concluded. It must also allow the dismissed workers to claim their rights and must compensate Tunisian industry and businessmen for the goods that have already been sent to Libya but have not been paid for.

WESTERN SAHARA

Information Ministry Describes Military Operations

LD161003 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] A statement issued yesterday by the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture said that during the period 8-10 September the Saharan Popular Liberation Army carried out several successful military attacks against many positions of the invading Moroccan forces. These attacks resulted in the killing of 7 Moroccan soldiers, the wounding of 13 others, and the destruction of a large number of trenches.

The statement adds that the Saharan Popular Liberation Army is still compelling the Moroccan forces, by concentrated shelling, to hide behind the walls and live in a state of anxiety and low morale and to suffer fatalities. The statement refers particularly to the shelling of the Moroccan military centers and isolated positions in Buirat Tinusad and Laagad which were subjected to four surprise attacks, and Ouadi Waraq and Khaniq Rouban, north of Amoughiz.

The statement points out that these positions were subjected to exhausting operations, each of which continued for a period between 30 minutes and 1 and 1/2 hours. The statement says that the Saharan Popular Liberation Army launched several other attacks on 10 September causing fires in the Moroccan positions in Aqilat Alshamba, Laagad, and Elmismar which lasted between 1 hour and 1 hour and 40 minutes. On the other hand the statement stresses that on the same day the Saharan Popular Liberation Army shelled the occupation forces in Dahlou, Tajlat Sebti in the area of Umm Adqan, north Amoughiz, and isolated enemy centers at Elmismar, Laagad, Tajlat Sebti, Tajlat Talh in the area of Umm Adqan.

ETHIOPIA

Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Begins Talks

EA161638 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] A joint meeting to discuss the strengthening of trade between revolutionary Ethiopia and the republic of Cuba began at the Ministry of Foreign Trade yesterday. Delegations participating in this joint meeting were led on the Ethiopian side by Comrade Wollie Chekol, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and minister of external trade, and on the Cuban side by Comrade Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade. During the talks, the joint meeting will assess the efforts made on both sides in the past and discuss the steps to be taken in the future to effect trade exchanges in line with the comprehensive cooperation agreement signed by the two countries in 1981.

In his speech at the opening ceremony of the joint meeting Comrade Wollie Chekol said that since the two countries have close political relations the meeting will make a significant contribution toward strengthening relations in other sectors and in particular toward possible cooperation in the trade sector. He added that the visit of the Cuban delegation led by his counterpart will make a great contribution toward furthering the existing relations between the two friendly countries.

The comrade minister briefed members of the delegation on the steps taken in the various political, economic and social sectors since the outbreak of our revolution and in particular on the steps taken on various occasions by the revolutionary government to integrate the country's foreign trade into the national development plans and objectives, including the formation of the Ministry of External Trade.

For his part Comrade Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz noted the efforts made to date to carry out trade exchanges between the two countries and pointed out that a great deal is expected of this meeting to enable this objective to be realized. He said that the meeting will be the basis for assessing the efforts made so far and for the implementation of increased trade exchanges in the future. It is expected that the two countries will prepare and sign documents at this meeting which will enable them to carry out trade exchanges.

Further Report on Communique With Ghana

EA161326 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1712 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Joint communique issued by revolutionary Ethiopia and Ghana, date not given]

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam briefed the Ghanaian leader and his delegation on Ethiopia's revolution, on the struggle waged, and on results achieved, the vanguard leadership of the WPE and the stage reached in the socialist revolution. The comrade secretary general also explained the drought problem affecting Ethiopia and the efforts being made at the national level to overcome it.

His Excellency Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, for his part, thanked Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam for his briefing and expressed administration for the results achieved by the people of revolutionary Ethiopia through the struggle they have waged so far in the political, economic, and social fields. The leader affirmed the Republic of Ghana's strong support for revolutionary Ethiopia's struggle to defend its territorial integrity and unity and for its efforts to bring about rapid economic and social progress. The Ghanaian leader also praised the action taken by Worker's Party of Ethiopia and thde revolutionary government in aiding and rehabilitating compatriots hit by drought and famine.

After assessing the current situation in southern Africa, the two sides expressed grave concern over the depressing intensification of the oppression of the black majority in this part of the continent by the racist Pretoria regime. They strongly condemned that regime's oppression and its invasion and policy of destabilization against Namibia and neighboring independent African states. They also expressed support and solidarity with the struggles of the South African and Namibian peoples under their legal national liberation movements. They accordingly called on African countries and all the world's peace-loving and democratic forces to impose comprehensive sanctions to expedite the total isolation of the South African colonialists and the complete eradication of apartheid, as well as stepping up support for the national liberation movements to enable them to intensify their struggles.

After assessing the current international economic crisis they expressed their concern at the imbalance in economic relations between developed and developing countries and the worsening economic situation of African countries. They pointed out that the existing unbalanced economic system must be restructured so that a new economic system becomes a reality. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved by the 21st summit and in particular with the summit's endorsement of the Addis Ababa report on the African continent's grave economic crisis.

They reiterated the timeliness of the call made by the 21st OAU summit on the United Nations General Assembly to take practical steps on the debt build-up of the developing countries. They stressed the need for Africa to strengthen its position on debates on South-South cooperation and other issues and for the African group at the UN to play an important role in economic negotiations. Every effort must be made by the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement to promote the economic interests of the developing countries in general and of the continent in particular.

The two leaders also assessed the Iran-Iraq war, in addition to calling on the two leaders to end the war which is benefitting the forces of international reaction and their arms manufacturing industries. They called upon all international peace-loving people to make their own contribution to ending the war as soon as possible. The comrade secretary general and Chairman Rawlings noted the correct struggle of Palestinian people and the depressing situation in the area and condemned Israel for ignor-

ing the UN resolution on self-determination of the Palestinian people. On tension in Central America the two leaders affirmed their determined support for the Nicaraguan people's struggle to resist the externally supported attack against its national honor.

His Excellency Flt Lt Jerry Rawlings expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the reception and hospitality accorded to him and his high-ranking delegation by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the WPE, the people and government. The Ghanaian leader invited Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam to make an official visit to the Republic of Ghana and the invitation was accepted.

SOMALIA

Rebels Take Responsibility for 15 Sep Attacks

EA161813 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The fighters of the Somali opposition forces yesterday at 2000 launched surprise attacks on troops of the Mogadishu dictatorship stationed in Awdal, Northwest, Mudugh and Ghel Gudut regions. In these attacks, the opposition fighters defeated the dispirited soldiers pressed by the regime into battle zones. The Siad Barre regime broadcast on its propagandist media yesterday afternoon that these attacks were launched by foreign forces. These allegations are aimed at winning the hearts of the rest of the world in order to secure some support for himself. The truth is that these victorious attacks from the north to the center of Somalia launched by the unified opposition forces and against the fascist dictatorship in Mogadishu were justified. We will give further details of the fighting in subsequent bulletins.

UGANDA

Rebel Successes Scored Against Government Forces

EA161143 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Sep 85 p 1

[Report by Ngumo wa Kuria]

[Excerpt] Guerrilla forces of Uganda's National Resistance Movement [NRM] attacked and completely overwhelmed the 33d Battalion of the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA] at Mubende and captured a great deal of ammunition and several prisoners of war. According to a military bulletin issued yesterday by the NRM, the 34th battalion, based at Mbarara, was also attacked and expelled from the barracks. Later, the statement claims, the UNLA troops counterattacked but the National Resistance Army withdrew in good order contrary to media reports. Among military booty captured were hundreds of rifles, 2,000 mortar shells, 85 personnel and antitank mines, 20,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, and 30,000 rounds of G23 ammunition.

The NRA also captured an anti-aircraft gun of calibre 14.5-mm, two anti-aircraft guns of calibre 37-mm and 12 mortars. Fifty prisoners of war from Mubende and 20 from Kawanda were captured during the fighting, the statement claimed.

Casualties on the NRA side were light, the statement said, but the government forces lost several soldiers. Among the seriously wounded was Lieutenant Colonel Michael, a former soldier who served in Idi Amin's army, who was recently rearmed by the Kampala Junta, the statement said. Saying that the morale of the NRA was very high following the success, the statement said that more rifles and other equipment were captured from Mutyana when its troops occupied Mutyana and Kawanda for 2 days.

Democratic Party Urges Resumption of Peace Talks

EA161531 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The Democratic Party, [DP], one of the various organizations participating in the broad-based government in Uganda, has strongly urged the ruling Military Council and the National Resistance Army, NRA, in the interests of millions of Ugandans, to immediately resume the peace talks which were adjourned in Nairobi on Friday, the sixth of this month. In a strongly worded statement issued in Kampala today, DP says it believed that both the Military Council and the NRA leaders have the capacity to come to an agreement, and called on them to do so expeditiously. DP said it viewed with great concern the rate of progress of the Nairobi talks and in particular the 11-day-old pause in the talks. It pointed out that delaying [passage indistinct]

Minister in Arua District Addresses FUNA, UNRF

EA131353 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1911 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] On a visit to Arua, Minister of Rehabilitation Dr David Kazungu called for understanding and commitment on the part of all Ugandans in answering the national question of bringing peace and stability and resettling returnees and displaced persons in a coordinated approach. Addressing the members of Arua district team and planning committee as well as relief and resettlement committee, Dr Kazungu called for the creation of a conducive atmosphere that would enable returnees and displaced persons to resettle quickly and attain self-sufficiency. He appealed to international aid agencies to come to give assistance with sympathy. He stressed the need for them to understand Uganda's problems which are basically of growth and development.

Before returning to Kampala, the minister also addressed officers and men of the Former Uganda National Army, FUNA, and the Uganda National Rescue Front, UNRF, at their bases outside Arua town. He told them that the government position is that all those who committed a crime before going into exile will be prosecuted in a court of law and there is no automatic reinstatement of property. Claims, he said, should be addressed to the minister of finance, and there should be no arbitrary eviction of present tenants, because the property belongs to the government. He stressed that there is no special privilege to a returnee. What is important, he said, is that the government welcomes home any Ugandan who is in exile, refugee or displaced. [Passage indistinct]

The minister of works, Mr Cyprian Ajiku, urged the former soldiers to maintain peace and live amicably with the society they have now joined to minimize social problems. He said whoever terrorizes villagers [words indistinct]. The commander of FUNA, Col (A. Otene) reiterated that they had not come to occupy important positions or sabotage the government. The ministers also visited [words indistinct] counties to acquaint themselves with relief and resettlement problems.

Defense Chief Touts Country's Nonsectarianism
EA111626 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] The chief of the Defense Forces, Lieutenant General Bazilio Olara Okello, has said the Obote government was overthrown because it was characterized by tribal and religious antogonism and dominated by ambitious and misguided ministers like Peter Otai, Chris Rwakasisi, and Luwuliza Kirunda. He said this while addressing a rally at Tororo municipal gardens yesterday. He said with manipulations of Peter Otai, Obote was going to plunge the country into military confrontation with the help of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army of Ethiopia [as heard] with their sister state of Sudan, a country which first gave sanctuary to Uganda's friends after the 1971 coup.

Lt Gen Olara Okello accused Obote of leading the country into a state of war since the 1980 elections as shown by a lot of suffering in places like West Nile, the Luwero triangle,and areas bordering Karomoja. He reiterated the government's nonsectarian policy which, he said, is indicated by the diverse membership of the Military Council and the Cabinet. The chief of the Defense Forces thanked soldiers in Tororo for living in harmony with civilians. He asked every Ugandan to assist the government to stop smuggling, which he described as detrimental to the future of the country.

Welcoming the chief of Defense Forces, the district commissioner [DC], Tororo, Mr (Kabumbiri), said that the people of Tororo are solidly behind the government and are committed to support and implement government policies. He assured him that political or tribal differences do not exist in the district. Mr (Kabumbiri) hailed the good relationship existing between the Army personnel and the general public. He paid special tribute to the brigade commander, Eastern [as heard],Lt Col (Tirama), and the acting commanding officer of the 24th Battalion, Lt John (Wushebi), who made sure that looting, molesting,and thuggery do not occur in the district.

The DC also reported that good relations exist with neighboring Kenya. The meeting was also addressed by the minister of transport, Mr Edward Asiyo. Those present included a member of the Military Council, Lieutenant Colonel Loumo, and other senior military officers. The function ended with a grand reception at Rock Hotel, Tororo.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Receives Ugandan Emissary, Okello Message

AB161925 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1724 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Sep (AZAP) — The Ugandan foreign minister, Olara Otunnu, today made an appeal to all Ugandans in exile to return home to participate in the immense task of national reconstruction. Olara Otunnu made this call at the end of an audience granted to him by Marshal Mobutu on board the *MS Kamanyola*, which had anchored at Nsele. He conveyed to the head of state a message from his Ugandan counterpart in which he explained the latest developments in the political situation in his country.

The Ugandan minister told the press that the new authorities in his country are trying hard to restore peace through national reconciliation. The composition of the present national union government reflects this concern to search for harmony. He expressed the hope that the only faction, the National Resistance Movement, which has not yet joined the government, could join the other factions soon within this government of national salvation.

The emissary of President Tito Okello said he was satisfied with the encouragement given by the Zairian head of state as well as his judicious advice. The founding chairman of the MPR, who also had to solve similar problems on peace and national unity, has much experience on the subject which could help the Ugandans to overcome their antagonism.

Foreign Minister Talks With ROK Officials

For Seoul reportage on the visit to South Korea of Foreign Minister Mokolo wa Mpombo, including his talks with ROK President Chon Tu-hwan, Prime Minister No Sin-yong, and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, see the South Korea section of the 17 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

State Security Court Gives Belgian 10 Years

AB150835 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Donald van den Bogaert, a Belgian national working with the European Parliament and a member of the Flemish Socialist Party, who was standing trial for plotting against the state internal security, was given a 10-year jail term yesterday by the State Security Court at the end of its session in the main hall of the Supreme Court.

In its verdict, the court stated that the three charges against the accused were established. It therefore sentenced the accused to 6 months in prison for carrying and possessing seditious documents, 12 months for subversive propaganda, and 10 years for plotting. The court held that the three charges in concurrence carry the heaviest (?punishment). The court also ordered the destruction of the documents which have been seized and the accused was ordered to pay legal fees within the legally stipulated deadline.

AZAP Supports Conviction

AB161313 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0909 GMT 16 Sep 85

[AZAP commentary: "Van den Bogaert Affair: The Curtains Have Been Drawn"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Sep (AZAP) — Well, the curtains have been drawn on an affair which some people wanted to turn into a special case. A delinquent has been convicted of breaking public law, and legal measures commensurate to his offence have been taken against him.

Apparently, respectable quarters and institutions wanted to pressure Zaire so that the then accused — now convicted — be expelled on so-called humanitarian grounds. It will simply be recalled that an expulsion order is nothing but an administrative measure taken in the fact of an administrative fault. In case of an infringement against ordinary law, the Zairian judiciary applies legal measures. The Belgians should be the first to understand this situation because they devised for us a code of criminal law that we have not fundamentally rejected.

But in this case, like in many others, we must yield to the facts, sad facts: In the minds of our former masters, and of the white master in general, it is indecent — if unacceptable — for a black country to put a white man on trial, if he is a first-time offender. Even when the charges leveled against him are obvious and fall within ordinary legal jurisdiction, the harshest punishment to administer is to merely send him back home on humanitarian grounds. In the meantime, blacks — Zairians — are wallowing in prisons abroad, especially in Europe.

The Zairian state, which respects the rules of the game, has never raised its voice to call for humanitarian considerations in favor of delinquents regularly condemned by the judiciary of the country or countries whose laws have been broken. A Zairian parliamentarian is currently serving an 8-year prison term in Portugal. Zaire has not tried to make a fuss in order to get him out of the mess which he deliberately got himself into.

To those who always try to teach us lessons on the respect of human rights, we say that less than a month ago, a black woman, a Zairian citizen, had her baby behind the bars of the sinister Namur Prison in Belgium. She is still there; this is an example of ignoring the principle of human rights. But she is just an inferior human being, with no outstanding quality and who, above all, dared to break the white master's law.

The law in its essence is impersonal. Van den Bogaert has deliberately and consciously perpetrated acts which brought him before the Zairian Court of Justice. The Zairian law was rigorously applied. That is normal because to act otherwise would have been a breach of the law. Sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, Van den Bogaert was jailed at the Malaka Central Prison, the usual venue of convicted criminals, a heritage among so many others from the colonialist power which Van den Bogaert is one of the noisiest sons.

Council Chairman Returns From Romanian Visit

AB161405 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Legislative Council, Citizen Kasongo Mukundji, returned home yesterday from Romania. He visited Bucharest and also the interior; he has not come back empty-handed, as (Pumbi Douaye) confirms:

[Begin (Douaye) recording] As a matter of fact, it was a very instructive visit, a friendly visit, a visit of cooperation, and, above all, a meeting between two people who know and appreciate each other; this is how I summarize the official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Citizen Kasongo Mukundji, chairman of the Legislative Council. Citizen Kasongo Mukundji led a 9-man parliamentary delegation to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

It goes without saying that the climax of this visit was the audience that the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceausescu, granted on Friday, 6 September, to Citizen Kasongo Mukundji. The Legislative Council chairman then conveyed to the Romanian head of state a message of friendship from the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, to President Ceausescu and the people of Romania.

Zaire and President Mobutu, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu said, are well-known and admired by the people of Romanian as a whole. The Romanian president therefore requested Citizen Kasongo Mukundji to convey his friendship and gratitude to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and expressed a permanent desire to boost and expand the cooperation — already excellent — between Romania and Zaire.

Apart from this visit to the Romanian president, the Zairian parliamentary delegation members also held talks successively with the speaker of the Grand National Assembly, Mr NicolaeGiosan, the minister of external trade and international economic cooperation, the foreign affairs minister, and the co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Zairian Commission, Mr Marin Capisizu, who is also minister state secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry. These discussions as a whole are a proof of Zaire and Romania's efforts for better relations. Therefore, Citizen Kasongo Mukundji discussed with Nicolae Giosan the possibilities of expanding relations between the Legislative Council and the Grand National Assembly of Romania. One of these possibilities is visits between the two parliamentary institutions. This is why the chairman of the Legislative Council did not hesitate to invite his Romanian Counterpart to lead a Romanian delegation on an official visit to Zaire. [End recording]

MPR Vice Chairman Receives British Delegation

AB161216 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, first vice chairman of the Standing Bureau of the MPR Central Committee, received a delegation of the British Royal College of (?Defense) yesterday. The delegation, arrived in Kinshasa on Friday on a 1-week study visit to Zaire. Led by Rear Admiral Mark (Dan) of the British Naval Force, and comprised of nine members, the delegation is currently visiting many African countries in order to improve its knowledge of the political, social, economic, and cultural situation of these countries as well as their defense policies. Before coming to Zaire, the delegation had already visited Zambia, Tanzania, and Kenya. They will round off their trip by visiting the Ivory Coast. After the audience, the delegation was briefed on the structures and operations of the MPR. It was led to the People's Palace by the British ambassador to Zaire.

BURKINA FASO

Composition of New Administrative Chart Outlined

AB161136 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The Presidency of Burkina Faso will soon have a new administrative chart. This administrative chart, which was worked out last Saturday by the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and heads of services directly responsible to the Presidency of Burkina Faso, will have the following composition if adopted by the Council of Ministers: The Office of the President of Burkina Faso will incorporate the State Inspectorate, the Private Secretariat, the Government and Council of Ministers Secretariat, the Grand Chancellery of Nangoui Golden Star, the Defense and Security Department. There are six departments in all that is the Political Affairs Department, the department in charge of Presidency's household, Economic and Financial Department, Social and Cultural Affairs Insfrastructures Department. These various departments will be responsible to a general coordinator of the Presidency of Burkina Faso. This coordinator, who will be appointed by the Council of Ministers, will have the rank of minister.

Sankara Receives Envoy, Babangida Message

AB162020 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The chairman of the CNR [National Council for the Revolution] and president of the republic, Comrade Thomas Sankara, today granted an audience to (Robert Folowule), charge d'affaires of the Nigerian Embassy in Burkina. The Nigerian diplomat was bearer of a message from President Ibrahim Babangida to the comrade president of the republic. According to (Robert Folowule), the new Nigerian head of state, who came to power on 27 August 1985, through this message, reaffirmed his country's desire to maintain good relations with Burkina. The Nigerian diplomat also added that one of the concerns of his country's new government was the installation of an atmosphere of good neighborliness with all the states of the region. To this end, Nigeria's land borders with its neighbors will soon be reopened. The strenghtening of the OAU and ECOWAS are also among the priorities of the policy of the new authorities in Lagos.

GHANA

Rawlings Visits PRC, Talks With Zhao Ziyang

For PRC media accounts of the visit to the PRC by Chairman of the Provisonal National Defense Council Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, including his talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 17 September China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Exercise To Bring People From Ivory Coast Begins

AB160950 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpt] A special exercise codenamed "Second Exodus-85" begins today. Under the exercise, which will last two weeks, about 10,000 Ghanaians affected by the recent molestation of Ivorians would be brought home by the national mobilization program. In all, 10 articulated vehicles are being used. Four will fly between Abidjan and Gonokrom in Brong Ahafo and the remaining six will transport them to Kumasi in Ashanti.

FRG Economic Delegation Arrives for Talks

AB151252 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Excerpt] A 5-member economic delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany led by the director of the Ministry for Economic Cooperation, Dr (Priez Woolf), is in Accra to hold talks on economics issued and negotiate development cooperation programs for 1985. Speaking to newsmen on arrival at the Kotoka International Airport in Accra last night, Dr (Woolf) said Ghana-FRG cooperation is concentrated on transport and agriculture.

Projects, Cooperation Discussed

AB161043 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany intends to intensify cooperation with Ghana in the field of transport and water supply in the coming years. This would support efforts of the government in its economic recovery program. This was disclosed by the leader of the 5-member economic delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr (Priez Woolf), during a visit to the Brimsu and Cape Coast water supply site in the central region. The projects are cofinanced by both Ghana and the Federal Republic of Germany, under a technical cooperation agreement. He said while in the country, the delegation will hold talks on economic issues and negotiate development cooperation program for 1985. Dr (Woolf) expressed satisfaction with the work and hoped it will be completed on schedule.

The deputy managing director of the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation, Mr Emmanuel (Doglo) announced that the corporation will soon propose to the government new tariffs. This is to enable the corporation to generate enough funds to meet its financial obligations. He said the corporation loses about 40 to 50 percent of water due to leakages. This has made it impossible to meet its supply demand most of the time. Mr (Doglo) also announced that all regions have been requested to set up leakage detection units to repair all leakages. Mr Kastom Furop, the managing director of (Algermeiner Bau Union), the construction firm, assured the delegation that the firm will endeavor to conclude all the work on schedule to enable the Water and Sewerage Corporation to offer meaningful services to its public. The delegation also visited the (Brohuma) vocational training center which is also a cosponsored project under the Ghana-Federal Republic of Germany technical cooperation program.

Finance Secretary Returns From Austria, Sudan
AB141055 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, is back home after a 2-nation tour of Austria and Sudan to conclude a $16 million loan from the OPEC Fund in Vienna and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, BADEA. Out of the amount, the OPEC Fund has approved $6 million for the rehabilitation of the Tema Food Complex, TFC, while BADEA will provide $9 million also for the rehabilitation of (Blakeson) Ghana Limited, a timber company at Sehwi-Wiawso and Africa Timber and Plywood, also a timber company at Samreboi, both in the Western Region.

Speaking on arrival, Dr Botchway described the OPEC loan as relatively soft, that is, interest free. He, however, said the BADEA loan attracts an interest of seven percent. According to Dr Botchway, the OPEC loan for the rehabilitation of the TFC is a major breakthrough to enable all the mills which were hitherto operating below capacity to produce at full capacity.

NIGERIA

Success of UK's Howe's Visit in Question
AB151030 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Frank Egbona news analysis]

[Text] It is traditional for a communique to be issued at the end of talks between a visiting dignitary and officials of the host country. This was not the case for the recent visit to Nigeria by the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. The absence of a communique has given rise to speculations that agreements were not reached on issues discussed.

Some observers of Anglo-Nigerian relations in the last 2 years contend that the fact that the visit took place was in itself a step forward. Issues that Nigerians expected the Federal Government and British to iron out during the visit included the rescheduling of Nigeria's debt payment: the question of an IMF loan to Nigeria, Nigerian fugitives in the United Kingdom, and the resumption of full diplomatic representation.

With the absence of an official statement on the outcome of the talks, it cannot be said for certain that these issues were discussed. But the British foreign secretary spoke on some of them at a news conference a few hours before he left Lagos for home. It was evident from what he said that the visit did not bring about any noticeable change in British position on most of the issues. Although Sir Geoffrey Howe acknowledged that Nigeria was Britain's largest trading partner in Africa, he insisted that Britain would assist in Nigeria's effort toward economic recovery only if she reached an agreement with the IMF for a loan. This has been British position on the issue.

Nigerians expect that given Britain's relationship with Nigeria and her position on the governing board of the IMF, Britain should be able to intervene in the loan negotiations if only to soften the IMF conditionalities. But perhaps Britain is more interested in what she stands to gain from the trade liberalization and currency devaluation conditions than in helping a friend in need. Of course, it is well known that the consequence of trade liberalization by Nigeria will be the opening of her doors to all kinds of foreign goods. If the naira is devalued in addition to this, such goods would cost more while the prices of Nigerian export commodities would fall. Similarly, devaluation of the naira would conceivably hike Nigeria's debts to the benefit of her creditors among which is Britain.

Britain's position on the issue of Nigerian fugitives was obviously not affected by the foreign minister's visit. Even though he agreed that it was not in his country's interest to become a harbor for Nigerian miscreants, Sir Geoffrey maintained that British laws had to be (?relentlessly) followed in a logical sequence. Nigerians are not opposed to this. But the general feeling is that the [word indistinct] of a tradition should be speeded up so that both countries can put that issue behind them.

Similarly, Nigeria and Britain did not seem to have reached a meeting point on the question of apartheid and sanctions as a (?potent) weapon against the racist regime in South Africa. While Sir Geoffrey agreed that there was need for fundamental changes in South Africa, he reiterated British opposition to economic sanctions. Apart from the now well-known British argument that sanctions would hurt blacks more, a new excuse was offered in Lagos; and this was that the threat of an economic collapse would make the racist regime more likely to resist the call for reforms. One can therefore safely conclude that Nigeria and Britain are still as far apart from each other as they were before Sir Geoffrey's visit. The only area in which substantial progress might have been made could be on the restoration of full diplomatic representation in Lagos and London. The appointment of new high commissioners by Nigeria and Britain will in no doubt enhance the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Government Rejects U.S. Sanctions Against RSA
AB161840 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The federal government has rejected the economic sanctions being contemplated by the United States to persuade the racist Pretoria government to give up the obnoxious apartheid system. This is because the measures do not go far enough and will, therefore, have no meaningful impact to producing the desired change in the enclave. The Federal Government observes that the return of the United States' ambassador to South Africa at a time when other Western countries are withdrawing theirs, is an unhealthy retrogressive step which goes against the moves of the international community. It says though some positive signs from some Western countries are welcome, the pressures are hardly adequate to make the intransigent Botha regime mend its way.

The federal government, therefore, renews its call on the international community, especially the Western countries, to bring political and economic pressures to bear on south Africa for real reforms.

Minister Urges Unity Among OPEC Countries

AB161019 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Nigeria has appealed to OPEC member countries to stay together to survive the present downturn on the oil market and falling prices. The minister of petroleum resources, Professor Tam David-West, made the call yesterday in a broadcast to the nation to mark the 25th anniversary of the organization. The minister noted that OPEC succeeded in consolidating the positions of its members by committedly providing the necessary support for them to assert and exercise their sovereighty over the exploration of their resources. Nigeria, he said, has benefited immensely from its membership of the organization as OPEC had stood solidly behind her in difficult times. He observed that OPEC's problems stemmed from energy conservation policies and the development of alternative energy sources by the major industrialized oil consuming countries. This turn had imposed considerable pressure on the economies of member-nations, particularly Nigeria where oil revenues had fallen from the peak of 13 billion naira in 1980 to about 8 billion naira last year.

Prof David-West predicted that the world economy recovered from its present recession and the severity of the current conservation policies filled out, then OPEC oil producing countiries would exert their capacity to increase production and the demands for OPEC oil would increase. The minister reaffirmed Nigeria's faith in the continued existence of the Organization and urged all non-OPEC producers to join forces with it to stabilize the oil market.

Paper Warns Against Acceptance of IMF Loan

AB131228 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial captioned "IMF Doesn't Work," the *NEW NIGERIAN* explains why it believes that it is not in the interest of the country to accept an IMF loan. It contends that if Nigeria agrees to devalue the naira which is one of the three IMF conditionalities, then her current external debt of about 20 billion naira will jump to about 50 billion naira within the next 3 years. The paper says that under such a situation, the domestic economy will collapse completely as an unprecedented increase in money supply will be sanctioned, the *NEW NIGERIAN* is of the opinion that an IMF loan will not provide rescue or relief from the present predicament and advises the Federal Military Government to steer clear off it.

The country's salvation, the paper submits, can only come through economic nationalism based on self-reliance. Calling for a total ban on the importation of food items, the *NEW NIGERIAN* also suggests the allocation of 60 percent of the nation's foreign exchange earnings to the importation of vital machinery, raw materials, and spare parts to revive industries and provide employment. The *NEW NIGERIAN* also wants 20 percent of the foreign earnings to be used for the repayment of the backlog of pay arrears, 15 percent on negotiated loans, while the balance of 5 percent should be used to build up the country's reserves.

The paper further proposes that the allocation of foreign exchange to irrelevant industries, such as the breweries and confectionary plants should be discontinued with immediate effect, while deadlines should be given to all industries within which to obtain their raw materials locally. Concluding, the *NEW NIGERIAN* expresses the need for Nigerians to be awakened to the emergency nature of the present economic situation and to be mobilized to face the hardship which it says is inevitable.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Ivorian, Houphouet Message

AB162045 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic, this afternoon at his Lome II residence received in audience the Ivorian Minister of State, Mathieu Ekra. Ekra delivered to the president of the republic a message of friendship and comfort from the Ivorian head of state, Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

Minister Exhorts Vigilance Against Saboteurs

AB161808 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] A seminar on the new strategy for rural development opened in Kpalime this morning. The rural development minister, Mr Samon Korto, spoke of the acts of sabotage perpetrated recently in Lome and called for greater vigilance on the part of the Togolese people.

[Begin Korto recording] I must stress here to you again that the finality of these actions will be ineffective unless the peace dearly acquired for nearly 19 years now, thanks to the personal efforts and several sacrifices of the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally, RPT, is safeguarded. With this in mind, we invite you once again to redouble your vigilance, and close the road to those ill-intentioned individuals who, through thoughtless and irresponsible acts, have wanted, literally, to discredit the gains of our revolution by perpetrating criminal acts of sabotage. As for us Togolese citizens worthy of that name, senior cadres, civil servants, and state employees, being fundamentally and truly committed to the noble ideals of our party, the RPT, we owe it as a duty to be conscious of this. In the face of this open war declared on us, our duty as full-fledged citizens imposes on us the vital necessity of arming ourselves and being on the alert for the defense, and permanently, too, because our enemies are not sleeping. We cannot remain insensitive before these serious events which our country has experienced. It is up to us, therefore, to engage in and wage a relentless war against these terrorists in order to annihilate them by neutralizing them from Togolese soil for good. We must fight to overcome any act of sabotage and criminal nature, and we can win to live in peace on the land of our ancestors. [End Korto recording] That was Minister Korto in his opening address at this morning's seminar.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Returns From Frontline Summit

MB160902 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, returned from Maputo last night after taking part in a summit of the Frontline heads of state.

UNITA Carrying Out Attacks in Lunda Province

MB161113 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 15 Sep (KUP) — According to a war communique issued by the office of the UNITA Chief of General Staff on 7 September 1985, retaliatory actions against the offensive launched by the MPLA in UNITA's liberated areas are being carried out in the southern, central, northern, and northwestern parts of Lunda Province.

UNITA forces have successfully attacked an enemy special command battalion between Maludi and Cachimo, 75 km east of Lukapa. The MPLA 43d brigade was also defeated by UNITA forces some 20 km northeast of Muriege. Seven Cubans were killed, and three BTR's, one BROM, and six military trucks were destroyed.

In Cuanza Sul, UNITA attacked Longa, northeast of Porto Amboim, and Ebo, southeast of Gabela. In Cuanza Norte Province, UNITA attacked Queta town, 15 km northeast of Dalatando. Six tank cars were set on fire.

Further north in Uige Province, UNITA attacked a motorized column between Banza Congo and Macocola. One BTR-152 was destroyed.

The final figure for the retaliatory actions is 873 FAPLA soldiers and 8 Cubans killed, and 6 FAPLA and [words indistinct] captured. A total of 97 mines were captured, and 21 vehicles, 5 BTR's, and 1 BROM destroyed.

UNITA suffered 11 dead, 31 injured, and 5 missing, says the communique issued by the FALA chief of general staff for the first week of September. It is signed by Brigadier Alberto Joaquim Vinana Chendovava, chief of the UNITA General Staff.

BOTSWANA

Masire Returns From Frontline Meeting

MB160900 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, and his entourage arrived in Gaborone from Maputo last night where they attended a summit meeting of the Frontline states, during which the leaders chose Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda as new chairman. President Kaunda will be taking over from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere who will be retiring next month as his country's president.

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Released on Frontline Summit

MB161228 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 16 Sep 85

["Final communique" of the Frontline summit of heads of state and government released in Maputo on 15 September]

[Text] The summit deeply analyzed the explosive situation prevailing in southern Africa. It discussed in particular the situation inside South Africa, the situation in illegally occupied Namibia by the Pretoria regime, and the struggle against the armed bandits in the People's Republic of Mozambique and Angola.

The heads of state and government of the Frontline states noted with deep concern the increase of oppression, suppression, violence, and massacres perpetrated by the Pretoria regime against the defenseless population who, inside South Africa, fight for the abolition of the apartheid system. They strongly condemned the state of emergency imposed by the Pretoria regime. They called for the immediate lifting of the ban on the ANC and other African political organizations in South Africa and for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. This could bring about conditions for the beginning of talks aimed at the elimination of the apartheid system.

They noted that the so-called constitutional reforms and contructtive engagement policy have failed. They warmly hailed the South African people for their political consciousness in their struggle against apartheid.

The Frontline countries also welcomed the growing international condemnation of the apartheid system, particularly in the Western countries. They hailed the growing condemnation of apartheid by Western countries taking the form of different types of pressure, including economic sanctions against the aprtheid regime. They called upon these and other countries to broaden and intensify the pressure so that they may effectively hasten the process of dismantling apartheid.

With respect to Namibia, the heads of state and government of the Frontline countries reaffirmed that Resolution 435 is the only basis for a negotiated settlement of Namibia's independence. They rejected the maneuver of conditioning the Namibian independence to the withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban forces from the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. They hailed SWAPO for the successes it has achieved in the armed struggle against the South African forces of occupation. They categorically rejected and condemned the puppet government installed in Windhoek, in South Africa [as heard], and appealed to the full international community not to recognize or give any credibility to the so-called interim government.

The summit hailed the successes of the peoples and the Governments of Angola and Mozambique, in particular the positive

results achieved against the armed bandits by the Mozambique Armed Forces in collaboration with the Zimbabwe Armed Forces. The summit viewed this cooperation as an important example of the unity and solidarity which bind the Frontline countries in the struggle for peace and stability in the region. The People's Republic of Mozambique thanked the Frontline countries.

The Frontline countries hailed the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement held in Luanda. They equally hailed the Republic of Zimbabwe for having been elected to host the eighth summit of the heads of state and of government of the Nonaligned Movement. They stressed that this event constitutes support and encouragement for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa,and that they are clear manifestations of the commitment of the international community in the struggle for peace and stability which the peoples of this region are waging.

The Frontline summit paid homage to President Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Frontline countries. The summit stressed that the victories and achievements of the Frontline countries will forever be associated with the personality and relevant role played by President Julius Nyerere as with the wisdom and dynamism with which he always led the Frontline countries.

The summit of the Frontline countries decided that President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia will be the new chairman of the Frontline states.

Italian Delegation Signs Cooperation Accord

MB151212 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Following talks between delegations from Mozambique and Italy within the framework of the two countries' joint economic commission, a cooperation memorandum was signed in Maputo yesterday. Signing for the Mozambican Government was Abdul Magid Osman, the minister of mineral resources; Mario Raffaelli, the Italian deputy minister of foreign affairs, signed on behalf of his government. In speeches made shortly after the signing of the documents, Abdul Magid Osman and Mario Raffaelli described the results obtained during the recent session of the Mozambican-Italian joint commission as positive, saying that the meeting had stimulated the development and broadening of bilateral relations. The Italian delegation left our country yesterday.

SOUTH AFRICA

Troops Launch Operation Into Angola

MB161442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1440 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 16, SAPA — South African and SWA/Namibian forces crossed the Angolan border today in a follow-up operation against South West Africa Peoples Organisation insurgents, the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, announced in Pretoria.

He said in a brief statement that security forces were left with no other alternative to the operation in the light of "irrefutable evidence of SWAPO's plans" directed against the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia and the organisation's "contempt" of repeated warnings to cease their violence.

The Angolan Defence Force had been informed of the operation through established channels and also requested not to interfere with the operation.

"The operation, which will be supported by the SA Air Force, follows intensive intelligence gathering actions over months in a number of areas in Angola where SWAPO is present.

"Intensive recconnaissance also showed that SWAPO, using its 8th Battalion and other special forces, planned stand-off bombardments on military bases and attacks on soft targets in Owambo," General Viljoen said.

"SWAPO also intended to attack larger towns and residential areas in South West Africa."

These planned SWAPO actions in Owambo (the central northern part of SWA/Namibia) had been preceded in recent weeks by a sharp increase in abductions, intimidation and sabotage.

A number of SWAPO weapons caches had also been found.

General Viljoen said the intelligence gathered had been confirmed recently when "two disguised terrorists were arrested at a shop.

"They are members of SWAPO's 8th Battalion and intended to set the shop alight after they had bought supplies. After their arrest they admitted they were part of a reconnaissance/sabotage team.

"In the light of this irrefutable evidence of SWAPO's plans directed at the inhabitants of South West Africa and their contempt of repeated warnings to cease their violence, the security forces are left with no other alternative than to continue with this operation," he said.

The security forces last major cross-border operation took place at the end of June, following an upsurge in SWAPO activity in Owambo.

During the three day operation, codenamed "Boswilger," 57 SWAPO insurgents were killed and five captured as security forces penetrated up to 40 km into southern Angola and engaged SWAPO groups in over 30 "contacts."

Large quantities of arms and ammunition were seized during the operation and both Gen Viljoen and the minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, warned at the time that there would be no hesitation in ordering more cross-border operations should SWAPO operations continue.

A few weeks after this, 10 SWAPO insurgents bombarded the military town of Oshakati, close to the border, with mortars and severely injured a soldier's pregnant wife, causing a miscarriage.

Security forces pursued the attackers but stopped when the group escaped over the border.

SADF Chief Interviewed

MB161754 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] South and South-West African forces have crossed the border into Angola to carry out a follow-up operation against SWAPO forces. Details of the mission were spelled out to Louis de Villiers by the defense force's chief of staff, Lieutenant General Ian Gleason.

[Begin recording] [Gleason] The operation that we are presently engaged in follows on some months of very intensive intelligence-gathering against SWAPO bases in Angola, which has included some very deep reconnaissance. Now, the intelligence at hand tells us that they are about to intensify their actions against us in South-West Africa and against the people of South-West Africa, and in the light of the intelligence we have at hand, we had no option but to take the necessary counteraction, so as not to leave the local population of South-West Africa exposed to their attacks.

[De Villiers] Did your intelligence-gathering method give you any indication as to which actions SWAPO intended to take?

[Gleason] Basically, it has confirmed their use of their 8th Battalion against us, an increase of their bombardments against our own bases in South-West [Africa], also the selection of some soft targets that they intended to bombard, and an increase against larger towns and residential areas.

[De Villiers] Could you perhaps give us more details about this operation?

[Gleason] No, except that basically it started today in the form of a number of follow-up teams which have been augmented by more, but all out of the troops available in South-West Africa, and supported by the South African Air Force. I can add that the latest confirmation of intelligence came from two captured SWAPO terrorists who were captured in the last 25 hours, and who revealed that they were part of the initial reconnaisance team, prior to the operation. They had the task of, besides carrying out the necessary reconnaisance, also obtaining limited supplies and had instructions to burn the shops from which they had stolen the supplies.

[De Villiers] General, you refer to SWAPO's 8th Battalion just now. Could you give us an indication as to how many members of SWAPO that might be?

[Gleason] A battalion of this nature can consist of anything between 400 and 800 SWAPO's. At the moment the battalion is reasonably well dispersed within southern Angola, so I would not like to say anything further as far as the exact numbers are concerned, but an estimate is anything between 400 and 800 SWAPO terrorists.

[De Villiers] Could you give us an estimate as to when you think the operation will be finished?

[Gleason] Hopefully, we will be able to achieve our aims in the next number of days. However, it is very difficult to predict an operation of this nature. One follow-up can lead to another. So, hopefully, it will be over within the next week. The Angolan forces have, as has previously been the case, been informed of our actions. We, fortunately, through their headquarters of the 5th military region, have been able to let them know. We have previously established communications with them, so they are aware of our actions. So they should present no real problem.

[De Villiers] So they should present no real problem?

[Gleason] They should not, provided they do what we asked them to do, and that is not to interfere with our operation. [End recording]

Further Details of ANC-Businessmen Talks

MB161900 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Despite public denials President P.W. Botha is understood in private to have approved of and welcomed Friday's historic meeting between the ANC and a group of SA businessmen near Lusaka.

Quoting what it called a well-placed Lusaka source, the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) yesterday reported that the ANC learnt from the businessmen that Botha had already accepted in principle the need to enter a process of negotiation which included the ANC.

His problem, the businessmen are reported to have said, was how to bring this about.

But a spokesman for the State President's Office yesterday denied the claims by saying that Botha had consistently denounced such talks as long as the ANC supported violence.

The spokesman ruled out the possibility of different stances being held privately and publicly by Botha, saying that the President "has always been known for his direct views".

Botha said on Saturday that he stood by his previous statement that the business delegation was being disloyal to the country by meeting the ANC and that "as long as the ANC is under communist leadership, and supports violence in South Africa, there can be no question of my approving discussions with them".

According to AIM, Friday's meeting had no agenda, just an agreement that the two sides should exchange views on the situation in South Africa.

Subjects discussed included:

— The question of civilian deaths, with the ANC saying there was no specific intention to hit civilians, but that in a situation of growing confrontations more civilians would die;

— The ANC said that, should it come to power, it would nationalise sectors such as banking and major corporations to finance projects to solve the problems of the "impoverished black population";

— The businessmen were told tha ANC would not renounce violence as a strategy because violence had been started by the apartheid system;

— The ANC asked the businessmen to distance themselves from the SA government;

— The businessmen agreed that ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other jailed leaders should be released before a process of negotiation could begin.

Linda Ensor reprots that Anglo-American chairman Gavin Relly said on his return from the talks — held at Zambian President's Mfuwe lodge in the Luangwa Game Park — that the ANC's ideas of running the country "fell within the Marxist-socialist area".

His group found the ANC's attitude "not nearly so grossly antagonistic as might be thought" while Tom Sebina, ANC spokesman in Lusaka, said the South African group had created a good impression with the ANC.

Relly added, however, that there was "little community of interest between us. Our positions are very far apart. The real common ground is that we are all concerned that the next generation should inherit a viable economic and political sytem".

Businessman Comments

MB161736 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 16 Sep 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The South African Government has reacted hostilely to last Friday's talks in Zambia between a group of top South African businessmen and leaders of the banned African National Congress. The talks have been described as pointless and a sign of weakness in the face of South Africa's enemies. Well, Dr Zac de Beer, an executive director of Anglo-American, was a member of the delegation that talked to the ANC. On the line to Johannesburg, Julian Marshall asked him how he reacted to the description of the talks as pointless:

[Begin recording] [Beer] We are naturally sorry that the government feels that. We don't think it's pointless. We think that in a situation such as we all find ourselves in southern Africa, it will only do good for us to exchange points of view and achieve a better understanding each of the other's position. This was in no sense a negotiation or an attempt to reach agreement, it was an exploratory talk and we believe it has value.

[Marshall] They have also said — the South African Government — that the talks showed signs of weakness to the enemies of South Africa.

[Beer] I think, with great respect to our government, that is a false proposition. I think that when leading people from different countries talk to each other that doesn't show weakness at all. The weakness may be shown in actions taken at some other stage but I don't believe that the fact of, of conversation constitutes any sort of sign of weakness.

[Marshall] Did you in fact have any points in common with the ANC?

[Beer] Well, we are all South Africans. We all want to see a coherent and, if possible, a more just society in South Africa. We have wide differences between us as to the methods of achieving that.

[Marshall] So on paper certainly ... I mean, you were a group of white South African capitalist businessmen; they are a group committed to the overthrow of the existing system in South Africa. What possible common ground could that be?

[Beer] As I said already, our purpose was not to establish common ground beyond that which I mentioned, but simply to understand each other's points of view more fully.

[Marshall] And what did you understand of the ANC's attitude toward the present situation in South Africa?

[Beer] I have to point out at this stage that our talks were confidential and I am constrained by that and by other factors from giving you more than the barest summary, but the ANC people do hold the views which are publicly attributed to them and which everybody knows about. I think we might say that we detected a perhaps not quite as rigid a line as we had expected, but that is much as I can say.

[Marshall] Did you agree to have any future discussions?

[Beer] Yes, we all expressed the view that it could be of value to hold future discussions. While no arrangements have yet been made or began to be made, there is a general intention taht we will, if possible, speak again.

[Marshall] Can I ask you, Dr de Beer, what your personal feelings were about meeting people who have for such a long time been presented as such bogeymen within the South African context?

[Beer] Yes, I was intensely curious to see what sort of human beings they would be and how they would behave, and not for the first time in my life I found that they were really rather more human than I had expected beforehand.

[Marshall] Mr Tambo for instance. What kind of a man did he strike you as?

[Mbeer] Mr Tambo strikes me as a very deliberate person, quiet spoken but firm, careful in what he says, he is a lawyer by profession and it doesn't surprise me.

[Marshall] Say you hold some hope out for the future?

[Beer] Well, you must have hope for the future in order to live, mustn't you?

Tutu, Conservative Spokesman on New Proposals
MB131244 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 13 Sep 85

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Excerpts] Only a day after South Africa's President Mr P.W. Botha announced the future restoration of South African citizenship to 10 million black people, further fundamental changes to apartheid have been proposed. The committee of the President's Council is suggesting that the notorious influx control of the pass book system should be abolished. Tammy Davies looked at the impact such measures may have:

[Davies] The advisory committee proposes that all existing pass laws should be scrapped, that there should be a common South African identity card for all races, including whites, that blacks without a job should be able to live in white areas but that the move to the cities should be an orderly one. Reaction from anti-apartheid leaders have ranged from suspicion to guarded optimism. The bishop of Johannesburg, Desmond Tutu:

[Begin Tutu recording] I am no longer in a position to say I am surprised by anything. But I should say that they firstly have vitiated the impact of anything that they do because they are making concessions gradually. You know ... I mean we have been calling for: Please exert pressure to help us dismantle this ghastly system. And clearly these people are responding to the pressure. I mean, they are not, it seems to me, doing it because that is how they are feeling. [End recording]

[Davies] In an effort to find a solution to the present troubles, five South African businessmen are going to meet representatives of the African National Congress today. The one section of the white community which will certainly not support Mr Botha's moves toward dismantling apartheid is the extreme right-wing Conservative Party. Party spokesman, Commandant Clive Derby Louis:

[Begin Louis recording] Well, we have already demanded a general election by virtue of the fact that we believe President Botha to be heading an illegitimate government at the moment, illegitimate because he was elected on an entirely different mandate from the one which he is now observing. We will be using democratic measures. We will bring this government down. [End recording]

Tutu Says West Protects Botha
LD132100 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1919 GMT 13 Sep 85

[By Joe Quinn, PA staff reporter]

[Text] South African Bishop Tutu tonight accused Mrs Thatcher and other Western leaders of regarding blacks in his country as "expendable."

In a satellite link to Glasgow he told an audience of British schoolchildren that President Reagan was "bending over backwards" to protect South Africa's President Botha.

Mrs Thatcher had used sanctions against Argentina during the Falklands conflict, he said.

However, the bishop, speaking from Johannesburg, stopped short of accusing Mrs Thatcher of being a racist.

He told one young questioner: "Mrs Thatcher applied sanctions against Argentina when she was involved in the Falklands war.

"The world knows precisely what to do in order to help us dismantle apartheid.

"I think you ought to form your own opinion as to what a person is who protects a policy, or the perpetrators of a policy, that is evil, immoral and racist."

The satellite link was to enable the Nobel Prize winning bishop of Johannesburg to answer questions from youngsters for BBC Scotland's "Open to Question," to be screened on BBC2 next Tuesday.

In the series, leading figures face questions from an audience drawn from 53 schools throughout Britain.

He told one questioner that sanctions imposed by President Reagan were not a genuine attempt to change apartheid, compared with the "punitive" sanctions USA had willingly imposed on Nicaragua and Poland.

"When it comes to South Africa, he has to be coerced by his Congress", the bishop said.

"President Reagan is committed to what he calls 'constructive engagement.'

"More than four years ago I said constructive engagement was an unmitigated disaster for blacks, and I have been proved right.

"What he is now doing is to show how he is bending over backwards to protect Mr Botha, as is your own Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl (of West Germany). They are saying that blacks are expendable."

In the 45-minute interview, the bishop described apartheid as a "recipe for self-destruction" and said the recent recommendation for abolition of South Africa's pass laws would not change the climate there.

Asked how long he expected apartheid to last, he replied: "It is on its way out — and it would have been on its way out even more quickly if the West had behaved decently."

He said he held no political ambitions and, asked what he would do if he were asked to become president, he retored: "I won't -- never."

He would not rule out a one-party state in South Africa, but would prefer a multi-party system.

South Africa had effectively been a one-party state since 1948, with only the "illusion " of parliamentary democracy, he said.

Buthelezi Urges White Support For Reforms
MB131113 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0936 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Ulundi, Sept 13, SAPA — The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, today appealed to every white South African to urge the state president to implement the dramatic changes in influx control and the pass system recommended by a President's Council Committee yesterday.

In a statement from Ulundi today, Chief Buthelezi said he welcomed the fact that Mr P.W. Botha was addressing himself to the question of bringing about badly needed reform in pass and influx legislation.

"The state president has shown yet again that he is facing the right direction," he said.

If Mr Botha approved the changes in influx control proposed by Dr A. Oosthuizen's committee and an identity document for all South Africans was produced by the government, there would be "more hope than ever before" of the reform process being meaningful, he said.

"And if the state president goes further and actually introduces legislation at the soonest opportunity to implement the recommendations of Dr Oosthuizen's committee, then considerable progress will be made in de-escalating the levels of conflict now so apparent in South Africa."

He said the state president now had a chance of showing what kind of leader he was.

If the committee's proposals were translated into legislation, there would be a "dramatic increase" in goodwill between the race groups, thereby making present problems more manageable.

"I appeal to every white South African to encourage the state president to implement the kind of reforms which the Oosthuizen committee has recommended. Let them (Whites) do so in the secure knowledge that even if black appetites are whetted for more, black hearts with those appetites will have been softened."

The present violent political conflict would therefore ever increasingly find expression around conference tables, Chief Buthelezi said.

Bophuthatswana Leader on Citizenship
MB131254 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1238 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Mmabatho, Sept 13, SAPA — President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana said today he was prepared to work out details with the South African Government of dual citizenship for nationals of his homeland.

He was commenting in a statement issued in Mmabatho on the announcement by the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, of proposed dual citizenship for citizens of independent homelands.

He said there was "nothing new" about dual citizenship and that Mr Botha had informed him during a visit to the homeland on August 30 that Pretoria was prepared to grant such rights.

However, President Mangope said, the issue had to be discussed in depth with the South African Government "because we must be fully aware of the implications."

Questions such as taxation and the rights of dual citizens had to be clarified, he said.

"But it (dual citizenship) is nothing unique or anything that is unknown internationally. We know of very many countries where people have had the right at independence to have dual citizenship or to choose between one or the other."

President Mangope said Mr Botha had handed him a document after their meeing on August 30 outlining the announcements on citizenship he made at the Free State National Party congress this week.

"The understanding is that we are not going to have discrimination in South Africa, it has got to go. Otherwise what citizenship will it be? Second class citizenship? People who are prepared to discriminate? It doesn't make sense," President Mangope said.

He said he and Mr Botha had discussed political rights for blacks in South Africa on August 30.

"There are people who believe the best political despensation for South Africa is a federal system of government.

"I don't think the South African Government thinks differently from people who believe that system will be the best for that country.

"Therefore, if it should in the end be decided that dispensation should apply in South Africa, then it will be one man one vote in a different system from one man, one vote in a unitary country."

National Party Transvaal Congress To Meet
MB161648 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1642 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 16, SAPA — A resolution to be put before the National Party's Transvaal Congress in Pretoria at the end of this week calls on the government to speed up its reform programme so that its practical implications are known and understood before the next general election.

This is necessary because of the "uncertainty that accompanies reform," according to the resolution in the congress agenda.

Another resolution, referring particularly to black constitutional accommodation, asks the government to continue "incessantly, firmly and speedily" on its chosen path despite the possibility of increased resistance from "both extremities of the political spectrum."

The congress begins on Thursday, when the party's Transvaal leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk, will address a public meeting. Resolutions and other congress matters will be discussed on Friday, when the state president, Mr P.W. Botha is scheduled to speak, and on Saturday.

Another resolution will request that influx control be replaced with a programme of orderly urbanisation.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, will be asked to express an opinion on "The possibility and desirability of black city states and territorial expansion of the powers of self-governing and independent states as part of the future constitutional development in the republic."

Among other resolutions to be discussed, one on law and order will request stronger action against agitators and "inciters," despite the sensitivity surrounding the combating of unrest.

Political Leaders on End to Residential Separation
MB161002 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0800 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Durban Sept 16 SAPA — It was "high time" the government reviewed the policy of rigid residential separation among different races, Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday.

He was commenting on reports in a Sunday newspaper that the government planned major Group Areas Act changes.

"My reaction is that it should happen, but I think it is pure speculation that they (the government) would (make the changes).

"They have been tardy about opening up business areas and I do think it is high time they gave attention to considering these matters."

The chief minister in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichan Rajbansi, said while he did not believe there had been a noticeable shift in government thinking in this area, "nobody in his right mind can oppose any mixing."

He said the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, recently indicated in parliament that there were "two pillars he is not prepared to deviate from — mixing in residential areas and mixing in schools."

"We stand for the total repeal of the Group Areas Act and are going to push very hard for grey areas — we must create mulitracial zones as pilot projects."

He said the act had created "real havoc" for the Indian community.

"I believe that the Group Areas Act is an atomic bomb because its effects will be felt for a very long time."

"The Group Areas Act has been a measure which has created a tremendous amount of harm to the Indian community. In spite of all that's been done to provide housing, the trauma of having to leave their houses and move into areas which were not of their own choosing was tremendous.

"The time has come for people to have a choice in where they live," he said, adding that movements into "open" areas would to some extent depend on peoples' decision to "purchase and pay".

Mr Reddy said regulations applying to business and residential areas were changing and he hoped "this thinking on residential areas" would bring about change in the business field as well.

Labor Party Supports Federal System of Government
MB150630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] The Labor Party [LP] has changed its stance on one-man-one-vote, because it now believes the country's political solution lies in a nonracial geographic federation.

This was announced by the leader of the LP in the Transvaal, Mr Jac Rabie, at the party's Transvaal Congress at Klerksdorp. Mr Rabie said he believed power should devolve down to each state, which would have its own form of government. This government would in turn be represented in the central federal government. Mr Rabie attacked the systems of relations committees, saying they bedevilled rather than improve relations.

In his address to the congress, the leader of the LP, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said the party had tasted some of the fruits of reform and would continue on its declared path despite opposition until apartheid was dead.

At the congress Mr Jac Rabie was unanimously re-elected Transvaal leader and chairman of the party.

Radio Comments on Political Reforms
MB160818 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Reform in South Africa"]

[Text] The vast majority of South Africa's black people have, with the whites, greeted the government's latest reform announcements as steps in the right direction. In a single week the government has announced full citizenship for all South Africans irrespective of race or color, and the scrapping of the hated passes blacks had to carry and their replacement with uniform identity documents which all South Africans have to carry.

Passports will also be uniform and the government is sure to scrap influx control, allowing blacks to work and live anywhere in South Africa and be accompanied there by their families.

These fundamental reforms, described by liberal white opposition leader Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert as meaning the end of the apartheid dream, have not been decided upon unilaterally by the South African Government. They result from the ongoing process of negotiation between the government and the country's black leaders. These moderate leaders represent the vast majority of the country's blacks.

Obviously the small but loudly vociferous radical groups led by the Soviet-backed terrorist organization, the ANC, will denounce the reforms as meaningless. But they have to do so because South Africa's problems are being resolved without them because they refuse to renounce violence and take part in the peaceful process of change. They are increasingly dealing themselves out of the South African political process because of their uncompromising attitude, and with every reform move the carpet is being pulled from under them by the vast majority of moderate blacks and whites.

The climate had been created for the tackling of the last major obstacle, the granting of full political participation to South Africa's black peoples, in sharing power with the white and brown population groups right up to the highest level of government. In the present climate of optimism and greater understanding among the country's diverse population groups, it would not surprise South Africans if these talks got under way in the near future.

Commentary Says Next Step 'Power-Sharing'
MB140747 Johannesburg International Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] This has been a very special week for South Africans of all races. While the United States and several other countries imposed selective limited sanctions against South Africa to get her to stop talking and start doing, President Botha proved these measures premature by announcing sweeping reforms away from apartheid. While one of South Africa's most vociferous enemies, American Democratic presidential hopeful, Senator Edward Kennedy, proved his outdated ignorance of developments in South Africa by pronouncing apartheid to be alive and well and living in South Africa, even liberal South African opposition leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, announced the Botha government's policy change to allow all South African blacks to become fully fledged South African citizens to be a fundamental ideological step meaning the end of the apartheid dream. And, all week the South African currency firmed steadily on international money markets.

Then came another major development, which the government is expected to accept: The recommendations of the President's Council committee to scrap two more highly frustrating measures affecting blacks, the hated pass laws and influx control. If enemies of South Africa now still label the dramatic changes taking place in this country as cosmetic, then they deserve the ridicule as all sham-minded men, for it is the opinion of all moderate whites, brown, and black South Africans and their leaders that what we are seeing is the dismantling of apartheid.

The groundwork has been completed, the table laid for the next most important reform moves — the admission of blacks to peaceful negotiation with all their leaders who renounce violence and wish to talk, to full participation and power-sharing right up to the highest levels of government in South Africa. As President Ronald Reagan of the United States said this week: South Africans cannot be expected to achieve all this overnight.

With the latest major announcements, reform has gained tremendous impetus, and the stage is set for the most important move in this ongoing process of peaceful change. As one after another reform is announced, and the list is becoming longer and more impressive by the week, the climate inside the country is changing fron one of gloom to increasing optimism among whites, but especially among blacks. Black leaders are no longer talking about "talking to the white leadership." They are showing increasing willingness to start talking openly.

As the unrest in the country is gradually abating and the radical organizations headed by the uncompromising Soviet-backed ANC define themselves out of the negotiating process by refusing to renounce violence and terrorism and refusing to accept anything less than a handover of power to them, the prosepcts increase daily that the leaders of the vast majority of black South Africans will gather around the negotiating table with the white and brown leadership to thrash out the final step: full participation in power-sharing for all South Africans — black, white, and brown.

Inkatha Condemns ANC Call for Conflict
MB160607 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1845 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Ulundi, Sep 15, SAPA — The leadership of Inkatha tonight condemned the ANC mission-in exiles "now repeated" call on black South Africans to kill other black South Africans who did "not toe the line dictated by those in exile."

The organisation's Central Committee, meeting in Ulundi, also strongly condemned the mission-in-exile's attack on Inkatha's

president, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi "and the seeds of civil war such attacks sow."

It called on Chief Buthelezi to put before the people the texts of what the African National Congress mission-in-exile said about Inkatha so that they could make their own assessment, and then to make the response known to "every state, semi-state and private organisations" which had any dealings with the mission.

In the same resolution, the committee commended Chief Buthelezi's long and determined efforts to be a reconciliatory figure in the struggle for liberation and for his "heroic attempts to give the ANC mission in exile the warm hand of black South African friendship."

It said: "We commend the brotherhood he displays to those in exile when he offers to work in harmony with them within the tactics and strategies of the people of South Africa, as dictated to us by Inkatha's more than one million members."

ANC's Tambo, Slovo on Organs of People's Power

EA131908 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Compatriots: The on-going campaign of rendering our country ungovernable and the criminal apartheid system unworkable continues to spread to all corners of our motherland. Attempts by the regime and its puppets like Gatsha Buthelezi to denounce this campaign as a campaign for lawlessness have failed dismally. These advocates of apartheid were trying to tell us that if we destroy the organs of apartheid oppression we shall remain lawless and without any order. They even likened our goals to anarchy. But our people, under the guidance of their democratic organizations, are going ahead, and in several parts of the country these oppressive structures have been paralyzed.

In launching this campaign some time back, the ANC explained to the nation that this campaign is based on the fact we do not recognize the right of the white minority regime to govern our country. It is because we are refusing to be dictated upon [words indistinct]. After all, it makes no sense for us to continue obeying structures of a regime which we have already characterized as illegal and foreign, a regime that maintains its rule by use of force and repression, a regime whose authority we are challenging every day.

The ANC also explained that the campaign of rendering the country ungovernable is based on the long-term strategy of our goals, that of establishing a people's government whose authority is based on the will of all people. This campaign is also based on the fact that we are no longer prepared to be ruled by a regime which is a cause of all the miseries that are (?besieging) our country today. We are aiming at removing this regime and thus remove all the causes of misery and chaos in our country.

But in rendering our country ungovernable and the apartheid system unworkable, in defying the enemy's organs of government, we are not just laying [word indistinct] we are destroying in order to build some democratic organs in their place. In explaining this process, the president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, recently pointed out that we are destroying what we do not want and creating what we want in its place.

[Begin Tambo recording] But we need to see that destruction as part of the process. Our struggle goes beyond the destruction of the apartheid system to the creation of a new system, to the replacement of the apartheid system with a system of our own choosing. This is the objective. It is not (?that we want) to lay waste, to bring about ruination, devastation. No! We destroy as part of the process of building. We are pulling down inhuman structures and creating democratic ones instead. Thus, as we go along destroying, we should also build. On the ruins of what we have removed the new edifice comes up.

We need to tackle (?greater) formations like the bantustans. Make them also unworkable! Destroy them! Build something in their places (?of course), of putting before our people the things we want. [sentence as heard] It must dominate our thinking and we shall not be seen merely as just destructive forces. We are constructive forces. The councils we want must be built in the place of those we do not want. The system we remove must be replaced by the one we want. The idea is to take over (?these states), to create something else in the place because they are there. We must have our own system of government and use that to advance the struggle. We must take over power from the regime and use that power to advance the struggle for the fulfillment of our ultimate goal. [End recording] [revolutionary music]

What then is the significance of these organs of popular power about which we speak? Why is it necessary to create them as a state? According to Comrade Joe Slovo, member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC, these new organs are the beginning of big things to come. They are the embryo of the system we want to establish after the total destruction of the criminal apartheid regime. Comrade Slovo stresses the fact that these organs must be based on the will of all the people.

[Begin Slovo recording] We have called on the people to set up [word indistinct] of popular power to replace the dying community councils and other stooge bodies which the government has tried to set up with the peoples' committees whose task it is to begin to provide the people with a sense of them as an alternative to the administrative organs of the present regime. Already in many areas they are developing what people are calling free zones, not yet perhaps liberated areas in the classical guerrilla sense, but free zones in the sense that no isolated police can survive amongst the people. In many areas people have now for the last 6 or 9 months refused to pay their rents. In many areas the people have removed from their midst every community councillor who has in the past attempted to serve on the government's stooge bodies.

What we are witnessing is a complete breakdown. I suppose what we are witnessing in a growing number of areas in the country is the complete breakdown of the government's power to administer. It still, of course, has the power to occupy with large forces, with the Army, with the police, but the civil administration which is the only way in which a country can exist in the long run has completely collapsed in many areas. I believe it is our task to complete the process of that collapse and to begin to stimulate

people more and more to create representives which will begin to speak for them at the level of popular representation, to articulate their demands to represent the people in the way they should be represented. And it is for that reason that the ANC has called upon the people in every area to create in every block peoples' committees.

Of course, these are early days. We must not exaggerate this situation (?because) we are on the point of being able to replace the regime by (?our acts). There can be no doubt about this that the creation of alternative organs — the beginnings (?of them) — combined with mass activity, combined with the prospect particularly of the use of the workers' powers in the form of stay-aways which could culminiate in a much longer national demonstration, which could break the backbone of the racist economy, combined with increased military activity, proves that the prospect of all these things combined hold up the prospect of some fundamental transformation within the foreseeable future. And it seems to me that in this vision that we are talking about — the creation at all levels, where people live, where people work -- of committees which will begin to speak on their behalf, is one of the vital foundations for the eventual breakthrough, when it has come is the destruction of the racist regime. [End recording] [revolutionary music]

Earlier this year, Comrade (Chris Hanu), member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC and [word indistinct] of our people's army, Umkhonto We Sizwe, pointed out that the organs we are destroying were created by the regime to maintain its illegal rule over us. The imposition of puppet bodies is another method of maintaining the hated authority in our country.

[Begin (Hanu) recording] The first thing we should remember is that the (?present) [words indistinct] organs of people's power comes in advance of the very situation inside the country where the people have not only undermined but effectively destroyed organs of minority rule. [Words indistinct] the enemy has created institutions which were intended to bolster its control of the people. These were institutions like the urban county councils, black local authorities and even abusing these to administer black affairs, if you like — to administer the townships. In other words, these were far-fetched administrative organs of the regime. They were set up to ensure that the regime has absolute control over the people. They were there to (?worsen) the life of the people, to impose high rentals, to raid the people, and to evict people from their houses.

The reaction of the people, of course, has been to wage a battle against these organs of minority rule. As was seen in the past 9 months, an unremitting mass struggle which really started (?in) [word indistinct] with the successful and magnificent boycott of the tricameral elections. In the wake of the tricameral elections, we saw direct action against the councils and counciillors, in fact against the administration in major townships and [word indistinct] centers — in the Rand, in the Free State, in the Cape, Natal — almost everywhere.

Now that struggle has been successful to a very great degree, because most of the major towns and cities in our country are without the councillor. These councils, in fact, are no longer existing. In the wake of the peoples' anger and the peoples' militancy, some councillors have taken the right decision at the time. Yet in other cases the people have actually taken action against the councillors. They have eliminated them to emphasize the demand that the people want to rule themselves, want to govern themselves in the areas where they stay. They want to decide what system of administration they should have in their townships, who should rule them.

Now, how did this question of organs of popular power come in? What sort of organ should the people have, because there is a vacuum in a number of areas? Life has got to continue there. People have got to live guided. In other words, you need now people who (?are) accountable to the residents. In other words, you will need democratic institutions and those people must carry out the decisions of the community they serve. And so, by organs of people's power now we mean that the people themselves [have] to begin electing their own representatives and these representatives should be strictly controlled by the people themselves. In other words, they must report to the people and that they should take the general mandate from the people, so that even if they are dealing through the authorities, they must report to the people. They have no right to decide on behalf of the people without being given a mandate. For example, the authorities might decide for example people should pay 60 rand rent a month. That has got to be taken to the people, and if the people were to decide that they can't pay [words indistinct] go back and say the people say they can only afford to pay 20 rand. In other words, we shall begin to see rudiments of a peoples' organ within their own community, answerable to the people and not carrying out any decision without being (?acknowledged) by the people. And if the government could be forced to deal with those organs and they don't want the peoples' organs, then the people are not going to collaborate with the government. They won't carry out any decision of the government [words indistinct].

These basic demands of our people remain: Representation in municipalities and representation in the central parliament on the basis of one-man-one-vote. But now the situation does not allow for a [word indistinct]. There are stages and moments which will need special organs to ensure that there is order in the townships, to ensure that there is discipline in the way the people are acting and organizing and carrying out the decisions, and to ensure that there is control and command [words indistinct]. And that control and command can only be carried out by democratic organs which belong to the people. The people shall govern, as the Freedom Charter says.

And this governing of the people is not only seen in national terms in its national context. It must go to the smallest unit of the people, to the township, wards. A ward representative must be elected on a democratic basis by the people and must be elected because he is committed to democracy, he is committed to one-man-one-vote in our country, he is committed to struggle against apartheid. We do not want, for instance, the sort of organs, you know, these [word indistinct] councils where there were just the [word indistinct] of the regime, where they were carrying out the diktats of the regime. We want people who are going to carry out the will and the wishes of the majority of our people, elected by the people, and they are conscious every day that they can't move without the mandate from the people. [End recording]

Bank Head Views Coping With Capital Loss

MB160752 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Sep

[Text] The governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, says that South Africa is the powerhouse of Africa south of the Sahara,and that should capital be withheld those very people whom other countries are trying to help would be harmed.

Speaking on a SABC radio program, he said that South Africa would be able to cope with what he termed a drying up of foreign capital. The less developed countries of southern Africa, however, would suffer as there would not be enough funds for their developement.

If other countries were sincere in their desire to improve the lot of blacks in Sub-Saharan Africa, they should invest more in the region rather than run away from the problems.

Dr de Kock said that if it was the demand that there should certain political changes in South Africa, these changes would undoubtedly be made, but if the countries were sincere, capital should again flow into South Africa once the changes had occurred. There was no way that development could take place in southern Africa without South African taking the lead, and there was a growing awareness in other countries, including those of black Africa, of the part which South Africa should play in the development of the subcontinent.

Education Minister Announces New Sports Policy

MB131227 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] A single representative sporting body which will be responsible for the administration of all sports is to be established in South Africa. This has been revealed by the minister of national education, Mr F. W. de Klerk, who was addressing the sports congress of the South African Sports Federation of Boksburg. His announcement followed the realese of the report of the Human Sciences Research Council [HSRS] on sports research, conducted under the chairmanship of Prof Gert Scholtz of the University of Potchefstroom.

Mr De Klerk said that the recommendations of the HSRC,that a statutory sports body should be established to represent sporting interests, had to be rejected because it would undo the benefits already achieved by autonomy in sports.

He said the government recognized the autonomy of sports, and believed that the administration of sport and recreation should be left entirely to sportsmen and sportswomen, with the government playing an ever-diminishing role. He said the government recognized the health and status value of sport, and would be allocating more than the present 3.5 million rand, which would be made available by the umbrella body to separate members.

Mr De Klerk also referred to sporting contacts between different groups. He said any individual or group was entitled to sporting facilities. The government would place no restriction on the free association of sportsmen.

Referring to school sport, Mr De Klerk said it fell under the control of the various education departments and was not administered by national sporting bodies.

Mr De Klerk also announced the names of an advisory committee of experts who would be advising the government on all sports involving the central authorities. They are the president of the South African Rugby Board, Dr Danie Craven; the president of the South African Sports Federation, Mr (Ugo Olivier); the president of the South African National Olympic Committee, Mr (Rudolf Opperman); the president of the science, physical education and recreation division of the South African Sports Association, Prof (Wynand Putter); and the vice president of the South African Cricket Union, Mr Joe Pamenski.

New Bureau of Information To Be Formed

MB140836 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0815 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 14, SAPA - A government bureau of information, under the deputy foreign minister, Mr Louis Nel, is to be formed within the office of the state president, it was confirmed in Pretoria today.

A spokesman for the president's office said details of the new section were still being formulated.

Mr Botha was quoted in an Afrikaans daily today as saying that the functions of the new section would be "to see to it that cooperation with the media is improved and that the state takes more positive steps to improve its image."

The article named the new division as the Bureau for Internal Information.

Mr Botha was opposed to creating an independent department of information, the article quoted the president as saying.

In the late 1970's the department of information was disbanded and its functions taken over by the department of foreign affairs.

It is unknown whether Mr Nel will retain his post as deputy minister.

Nel Comments

MB151100 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, from now on will be responsible for the government's internal information function by order of the state president.

[Begin recording] [Riaan Nel] The new information bureau which Mr Nel will head in his capacity as deputy minister will report to the office of the state's president. Final details about the bureau should be made known next week. A successor to Mr Nel as deputy minister of foreign affairs must also be nominated soon. The new information bureau will begin its work next week. Mr Nel explained what his new instructions will entail.

[Nel] The task will be to spread information domestically and to work closely with the domestic and international media.

[Riaan Nel] But will it not be merely a propaganda department?

[Nel] Certainly not. The government has decided to make itself more accessible to the international and domestic media, in other words, to make prompt commentary available to the media and also to go out of its way to inform the media of facts with reference to development in South Africa and relations among people in South Africa, and in particular to introduce the government's intentions to the media. The whole intention of the bureau is to ensure greater cooperation between the government and the media.

[Riaan Nel] Will you also work in cooperation with other departments?

[Nel] We will work in close cooperation with other departments. The situation is that as a result of a cabinet decision every department and every minister will still carry out its or his own information service. In other words, every minister will still act within the framework of the expanding functions of his department, but there are certain cases which are important regarding two or more departments, such as an action in which two or more department's expanding functions must be incorporated. In such cases, the bureau will play a very important role.

[Riaan Nel] Why has it not been decided to simply put the old Department of Information in operation again?

[Nel] What we have in mind here differs completely from what the situation was with the old Department of Information. The old Department of Information was a very expensive undertaking in the sense that it was a department which operated offices abroad and conducted secret operations and so forth. That is not what we have in mind here. This bureau of information will work internally but in close cooperation, naturally, with the department of foreign affairs which remains responsible for information abroad.

[Riaan Nel] Will special attention not be given now to our international information activities?

[Nel] The department of foreign affairs has an important role with regard to this, but we know that the image of South Africa is created in more than 90 percent of what is said and done here in South Africa, by reports sent abroad. In other words, if we want to create a better, a more effective image of South Africa, then we must bring about close cooperation with those in South Africa who are responsible for creating a good image abroad. In this regard, the role of the international press representatives is very important to those people. [End recording]

Minister Warns Against Incitement in Schools

MB160911 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0830 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 16, SAPA — The minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim, warned today that no "unauthorised" persons would be allowed on the premises of schools and colleges which were still officially closed.

"It is highly irresponsible and reckless of certain individuals to try to incite parents to break the law by turning up at the schools with their children before these institutions are officially reopened.

"The cowardly use of young children to lead the envisaged act of defiance is once again in evidence."

Mr Carter said schools and colleges would be reopened as soon as discussions involving the administration, principals and parents had been completed, and when "the necessary steps have been taken to ensure calm and order for the rest of the academic year."

He added thathe was convinced that parents who were "responsible and sensible people" would not allow themselves to be "misled into thoughtless and illegal action.

"I am also convinced that they view the temporary closure of schools as an unavoidable inconvenience in the interests of their children."

Teachers, parents and pupils plan to reopen schools tomorrow — in defiance of the closure.

School principals have been asked to open school doors at 8am and parents urged to take their children to school after meetings between teachers and parents at the weekend across the peninsula and as far afield as Atlantis.

Meetings, held under the auspices of civic associations and the United Democratic Front, were attended by more than 1,000 members of the Concerned Teachers Co-ordinating Committee (CTCC), parents and civic leaders.

More than 2,000 people attended a meeting in Atlantis yesterday to discuss the school closure.

The closure on September 6 involved more than 450 primary and senior secondary schools.

Consensus of opinion at the meetings was that the closure was an "extreme and unwarranted punitive measure against the entire community."

The chairman of the Atlantis ratepayers association, Mr Noel Williams, encouraged the parents to take their children to school on Tuesday.

"Some people in Atlantis say that the children boycotted the schools for nonsense reasons. Our children, however, decided to boycott the schools out of solidarity with other schools in the western and eastern Cape," Mr Williams said.

A spokesman for the Elsies River Civic Association told the Atlantis audience that if the government reopens the schools, "we

must boycott them again until all our children have been freed from detention."

"It is said that Dr Boesak was the cause of the present troubles. However, he has been in detention for 20 days now and there's still a lot of trouble," the spokesman, who did not want to be identified in the press, said.

"Dr Allan Hendrickse said the schools are the breeding grounds of the present riots. However those schools teach our children how blacks were slaughtered during the battle of Blood River, but we learn nothing about our own history. Little should we wonder why our children are questioning their educational system.

"The South African Government, with its Defence Force in our townships, is making war on its own population," he said.

Italian Airport Workers Boycott SAA Flights
MB160756 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0630 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 16, SAPA — South African Airways [SAA] has been told that the boycott of South African flights by Italian airport workers will be extended to Sunday, September 22.

SAA was forced to cancel two flights to Italy last week when ground workers at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport refused to handle SAA aircraft.

It arranged connecting flights from other points in Europe for passengers bound for Rome and will continue to do so this week.

An SAA spokesman said today the boycott — called by Italy's leading trade union federation to bring pressure on the Italian Government to adopt sanctions against South Africa — was also being extended to Alitalia flights from South Africa.

Restrictions on East London Black Funerals
MB132007 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1956 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] East London, Sept 13, SAPA — Restrictions on all funerals of blacks have been imposed in East London from tomorrow until Octobter 13.

In terms of an order signed by an East London magistrate, Mr Sarel Francois Nel, four conditions have been imposed on all funerals of blacks in the East London Magisterial District.

They are:

— Funerals may take place only on weekdays.

— Funeral services may take place only within a building.

— Where a funeral service does not take place near a cemetery, those attending the funeral may proceed to the cemetery by motor vehicle only.

— No more than 50 people may be present at the interment.

In the order, Mr Nel said the restrictions were being imposed because he had "reason to apprehend that the public peace would be endangered by gatherings which take the form of funerals."

The magisterial decree was issued in terms of Section 46 (1) of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

UDF Member Released After 3-Week Detention
MB131508 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1341 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 13, SAPA — Clergyman and United Democratic Front executive member, the Rev Sid Luckett, was yesterday released from detention after nearly three weeks.

Mr Luckett was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act with 12 others on August 23, just before the planned march to Pollsmoor Prison to demand the release of Nelson Mandela.

In a statement through his lawyer, he said he was "overjoyed" to be reunited with his family.

"I hope and pray that those who are still in detention will be released soon so they too can be reunited with their families."

Police Remove Journalists From Mandela House
MB132025 Umtata Capital Radio in English
2000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Four journalists have been removed from Soweto where they were interviewing Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela. Mrs Mandela says her house was surrounded by members of the SADF for about 2 hours. Her lawyers say she thought she would be detained when the journalists were taken. They were released after leaving Soweto and were not charged.

Mrs Mandela was banished to the Orange Free State 8 years ago, but has been staying in Johannesburg since her house was petrol-bombed last month. She is also subject to a banning order which prevents her from being with more than one person at a time.

Police Report Damages in Arson Incidents
MB161702 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1658 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 16, SAPA — Following is the SAP 7pm unrest situation report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the course of the day:

"In Kagiso black residential area, near Krugersdorp, an SAP patrol discovered a fire at a school. Evidence found at the scene indicated that petrol bombs were used to start the blaze. Damage was extensive.

"In Soweto (WWR [Witwatersrand]), a private vehicle and a number of delivery vehicles were destroyed by arsonists. One of the vehicles was looted. Police dispersed these mobs with tear smoke, rubber bullets and birdshot. A youth was wounded and arrested.

"In the same area, a bus was stoned by a small group of hooligans. Damage to the vehicle was slight. The driver suffered minor injuries.

"At Galeshewe, the black residential area near Kimberley, a development board truck was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Bishop Lavis, in the western Cape, a delivery vehicle was destroyed when it was petrol-bombed."

Tanker Set Alight by Firebombs in Cape

MB162011 Johanensburg SAPA in English
2008 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Sept 16, SAPA — A tanker containing 17,000lof a highly-flammable solvent was set ablaze by a petrol bomb near the main Cape Town-D.F. Malan Airport highway this afternoon.

Police and traffic police sealed off the area surrounding the blazing truck and traffic was delayed on both sides of Vanguard Drive and on the off-ramp to Bonteheuwel and Epping.

The driver of the Mobil Oil tanker, Mr Patrick Plaatjies, 40, of Mitchells Plain, said he had just turned into Vanguard Drive when the truck was stoned by a group of 20 youths who had emerged from bushes next to the road which adjoins Langa.

Firemen from the Epping Fire Station were on the scene promptly and, disregarding personal safety amid fears that the tanker might explode, turned a jet on the blazing can and doused the tank to keep it cool. They used three dry powder extinguishers and one jet.

Labor Unrest Continues in Cape Area

MB160953 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2147 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town Sept 15 SAPA — Bakeries in the Cape Peninsula were worst hit at the week-end by work-stayaways called by trade unions reacting to police treatement in black townships.

Most of the essential services in Cape Town, such as the municipality and dairies, however, were not badly affected.

Employers affected said their workers were scared of intimidation and therefore did not leave their homes.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services said the use of trains was normal today while the bus company, city tramways reported a drop in passengers.

Bakery spokesmen said they had difficulty in the delivery of bread because of worker-stayaways. One baker said problems at other bakeries had put pressure on him to produce more for the demand.

A construction company said betweeen 30 and 50 workers this morning refused to use the company's transport which fetches them in the townships, but later some arrived on site. The company spokesman said this showed a desire to work but that there had been intimidation.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB161030 [Editorial report] South African English-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 15 September carries a front page report by Brian Pottinger that says: "The Group Areas Act — one of the remaining cornerstones of apartheid law — is to be recast. And there are growing indications that the principle of rigid residential segregation will be reviewed once it is recast as a Land Act." With the government's announcement of its intention to extend citizenship to all South Africans and the probable scrapping of the pass laws only separate amenities, Group Areas and the Population Registration Act remain "relics of apartheid," Pottinger says. "Government sources this week confirmed the emphasis would now inevitably fall on the Group Areas Act — the legislative provision that has for 29 years ordered all communities in South Africa into separate racial corrals." "The President's Council is presently considering the amalgamation of a number of race statutes into one Land Act to deal with residential and commercial land allocation," Pottinger says. "Included in the new law — sources suggest — will be greater flexibility in allowing people of one race to live in the group area of another race." The principle of residential segregation still remains official National Party policy, he notes, "but the policy is becoming increasingly muted." "Elements within Government and on the President's Council are punting a significant shift in this bedrock Government philosophy. One suggestion is that residential title deeds should include provisions which would allow sale of the property to people of other races. Upper income or highly cosmopolitan residential communities would thus be able to integrate while other suburbs would retain their racial uniqueness." Progressive elements within the party now accept that attempts to create a black middle class must entail mobility for blacks away from racial ghettoes, he says.

Stephan Terblanche reports in the same edition of the *SUNDAY TIMES* that "detained church leader Dr Allan Boesak will

probably be charged with a large group of United Democratic Front [UDF] Leaders once police have completed their investigations, official sources in Pretoria have disclosed." Police have detained 48 people, most of them UDF leaders, Terblanche says, who will probably be charged with Boesak. "It is also expected that further arrests could follow." The sources believe Boesak will definitely have to stand trial, although there is uncertainty under which law he will be charged. "It is believed that Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange was to have decided by the weekend under what law Dr Boesak is to be charged," Terblanche adds, and says his sources believe the charge will probably be subversion.

In the "Another View" column on the editorial page of the same edition, Ken Owen notes that the government is backing into reform "like a frightened porcupine, all prickles and bristles, and so it sacrifices the political dividends which it deserves for reversing Verwoerd's follies." "News of reform dribbles out," Owen says, "wrapped in mumbles and threats, while the country becomes increasingly confused and suspicious." While the National Party is clearly moving away from apartheid, it "has still not managed to come to terms with the only true alternative, which is democracy," he says.

"The government's persistent refusal even to comprehend the fundamental rules of marketing is surely enough to make strong men weep," the *SUNDAY TIMES* says in its editorial of 15 September. "Properly packaged and delivered with some semblance of flair at the right time and in the right place, the reforms announced and promised this week could have turned the tide of history," instead it was a "thoroughly hamhanded job," it says. Nonetheless, "a common citizenship for all has blown the last vestiges of Verwoerdian myth that 'there would be no black South Africans' to kingdom come." Influx control, pass laws, the Group Areas Act and separate education for the different race groups, must inevitably collapse too, it says. But, "having demolished the ideology which has governed this country for the last 30 years, the Government must begin to put something in its place." Demolition is not enough, it concludes, now President Botha "must start to build."

In the same edition, Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Science, University of Natal notes: "One of the considerations bearing upon strategies on disinvestment is whether or not black people in South Africa support economic sanctions. After a plethora of social surveys published in the media over the past 15 months, confusion reigns supreme." Schlemmer cites five earlier surveys conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council and one conducted by himself which showed support for various economic sanctions, boycotts, or disinvestment varied between 10 and 30 percent. Two more recent polls showed support for sanctions at 77 and 73 percent. Questions in the earlier surveys were phrased in clear-cut terms — to disinvest or not, he says. In one of the most recent surveys, the questions were lengthy (about 200 words) and noted that the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress and many members of the UDF supported disinvestment, information gaged, in Schlemmer's view, to solicit support from the interviewee. The second poll, by the London *SUNDAY TIMES*, "is least convincing. The phrasing of the key is very general and very suggestive." An overview of the full range of seven pertinent surveys conducted in the last 2 years leads Schlemmer "to the conclusion that at this stage only a minority of blacks in major metropolitan areas would support total disinvestment or economic boycotts. Their reasons, as my surveys and others have shown, are simply that they would not wish to endure collective economic punishment in the sanctions process." He concedes that "the 'qualified investment' position, on the other hand, may well have gained support over the period covered by the surveys."

Gerrit Olivier, professor of political science at the University of Pretoria, asks in a column in the same edition whether people in the United States worry about what comes after apartheid. Apartheid has become a major foreign issue in the American media, he says. But the largely one-sided message to U.S. citizens is that "the South African Government refuses to relinquish apartheid while civil unrest has pushed the country to the brink of a revolution." The present situation highlights "not only a vast communication gap between South Africans and Americans, but more particularly, profound differences in philosophy and bureaucratic style." Although President Reagan and some of his top officials no doubt have a deeper understanding of the very complicated process of transformation South Africa is going through, he says, "the bulk of the American people, from the elite downwards, judge the situation in rather simplistic fashion." "The only model of democratic government the Americans seem to understand is their own, which is a majoritarian, one-person-one-vote unitarian system. Intellectually and in practice no allowance is made for a different form of democracy when it comes to a deeply divided society like South Africa's." The effect of this, Olivier says, is that "any reform in South Africa which is based on the entrenchment of group or minority rights is regarded as reform within the 'apartheid system,' and thus not 'real reform' in the eyes of the Americans."

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 15 September carries a column by Andre Spier which says the issue of sanctions in the United States is not really based on what is right for South Africa. "What is good for South Africa has never been the dominant issue. Without the shattering impact of a sustained stream of media violence pouring over the American voters, U.S. politicians could have afforded largely to ignore what is happening in South Africa. Now they can't. Their focus is not South Africa — it is their own constituencies and the effects these emotions will have on the next presidential election." The symbolic and political consequences of President Reagan's limited sanctions are severe, he says, because "any substantial progress in the reform process in South Africa will trigger the reaction that you have only to put on the pressure and you get the desired results," and because "should the reform package not satisfy the 'raw political issues' the present sanctions platform is a convenient basis to turn on the screws." The sanctions package and South Africa's current credit crisis require a mature response, Spier says. "The reform process should not be impeded. Its scope and speed should be dictated by our own moral, political, and economic criteria and by nothing else;" "the present gross undervaluation of our currency and the severe implications for many sectors of our embattled economy should not distract us from the fact that the inherent strength of our economy and its vast potential for substantial growth is still there," and the business community "should realise that the comfortable days are over. What is required now is an unprecedented effort of economic

advancement." South Africa has the potential of an economic superpower and it should never forget that, he says. Neither should it retaliate against its neighbors who have supported the sanction option. "The interdependence of the sub-continent must not be thrown away now that the going is tough."

In its editorial in the same edition, *THE SUNDAY STAR* hails the political announcements on citizenship and on influx control as being of "extraordinary importance," for they mark the reversal by the government of the Verwoerdian policy. It is important now that the influx control laws be suspended, it says. "With citizenship and influx control demands met, the list of major reforms necessary grows much shorter: remove the emergency; release political prisoners; a single education department; and black political rights in central government. The psychological breakup of apartheid has begun."

David Breier reports in the same edition that "nationalists will next week call for stronger action against 'agitators and inciters' involved in unrest." The call will come from delegates to the party's Transvaal congress in Pretoria, and will take the form of a resolution which states: " 'Congress requests that, notwithstanding the sensivity surrounding the combatting of agitation and unrest, stronger action should nevertheless be taken against agitators and inciters.' " The resolution also calls for more protection for policemen, their families, and their possessions, Breier says.

In another article on the same page, Breier reports that "hundreds of new colored members are being recruited by the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) right in the backyard of the Rev Allan Hendrickse in the Eastern Cape." A PFP spokesman has said that many recent recruits have come from the Labor Party or were former members of the Labor Party who quit the party after its decision in 1983 to take part in the tricameral parliament. The spokesman said that, "as the PFP made no racial distinctions between its members, no precise statistics of new membership were kept." A spokesman for the Labor Party said "he was not aware of any outflow of membership to the PFP and pointed out that he personally had always had sympathy for the PFP because of people such as Mrs Helen Suzman who stood up for civil rights."

John MacLennan reports in the same edition: "There's real concern among the technocrats who oil the wheels of Government that President Botha has lost his touch completely, if not his grip as well." His handling of the Durban speech and his reaction to criticisms following it are cited as the major evidence, MacLennan says. "Senior officials are also highly critical of the level of expertise being shown not only by President Botha, but by almost the entire cabinet, in coming up with solutions and far-sighted policies aimed at promoting peace. 'There are no contingency plans. The Government has used up its acceptable options,' I was told." MacLennan quotes Dr Hermann Giliomee, of the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town, as saying the country was going through a very bad spell because President Botha is "finding himself between being an Afrikaner Nationalist and a white technocrat. He has never been able to create a new alternative ideology which could bind people across colour lines... he has lost his grip and he will go within a year." MacLennan continues, "Sources said President Botha was bitter over the lack of support he had received here and abroad for his reform efforts," and they said he would probably continue to do things "his" way until calling an election anytime after October next year. "He hopes to achieve a major victory and bow out as an elder statesman leaving his successor to take the next steps. And the man they tip to do the job is Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid."

In his column "View from Natal," Michael Green writes that it is time "for the Government to look beyond its own, shall we say somewhat meagre intellectual resources and try to tape the huge reservior of talent outside its own ranks" in appointing a new cabinet. "Pik Botha himself has in the past few days stressed the obvious truth that the similarities, the common interests, of all South Africans are much greater than their differences," he says. "Is it impossible to imagine a Cabinet, or perhaps a President's Council with more powers than the present one, with members who included P.W. Botha, Pik Botha, Gerrit Viljoen, Anton Rupert, Gavin Relly, Chris Saunders, Van Zyl Slabbert, Chief Buthelezi, Nthato Motlana, Allan Hendrickse, maybe Bishop Tutu (plus perhaps a referee)?"

Response to the SADF's public relations program to "clear its name" in the townships has been less than enthusiastic, Arlene Getz reports in the same edition. The stated aim of the program, she says, which involved the establishment of complaint offices in various township areas, is to investigate allegations of troop excesses in the townships and also to distance SADF activities from the poor image of the SAP. The main problem with the campaign has been "lack of response. Not a single resident ventured near the offices set up," she says. "Said a Soweto resident: 'Nobody's going to go to something like that. How can they expect us to complain to the very people who has committed the offences against us?' " Colonel Basil Ginsberg, who was assigned to oversee the offices, "was aware of this problem and was hardpressed to counter it. 'Our intentions are good,' he said." Ginsberg "ascribes the stayaway to ignorance about the scheme or fear of being branded a collaborator," Getz said.

Former IAEA Official on Bomb Production

MB140856 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] South Africa could build two atom bombs a year from nuclear material produced by its secret Valindaba uranium enrichment plant, says a former assistant director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The pilot plant, near Hartbeespoort Dam, can make enough highly-enriched uranium for such bombs or other explosive devices in total secrecy because no inspectors of the Vienna-based agency are allowed into the plant, says Mr David Fischer, now retired but still a consultant to the IAEA and author of books on the spread of nuclear weapons.

Mr Fischer, writing in the Anglo-American Corporation magazine *OPTIMA* says South Africa's capability to make atom bombs is seen by many, "especially African nations, as a means of intimidation".

Yet if South Africa possesses such bombs, it has no plausible use for them, for there is no "credible target".

The country, Mr Fischer says, "is immeasurably stronger in conventional arms than any combination of forces that could plausibly be ranged against it." "If South Africa's security position were to deteriorate to the point where it felt that nuclear weapons had become strategically essential, it could quite legally withdraw from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (which aims to curb the spread of nuclear weapons) under Article 10 of the treaty.

"In fact, a mere hint that it was contemplating such a step would cause western capitals to offer much to dissuade it".

For South Africa there are some advantages in "deliberate ambiguity about one's (nuclear) intentions." By remaining uncommitted there is reason to handle South Africa with circumspection "lest it should feel compelled to flex its nuclear muscle", writes Mr Fischer, a former South African diplomat.

Valindaba is designed to manufacture 50 tons a year of lowly-enriched nuclear power station fuel for Koeberg nuclear plant. By re-processing such fuel, enrichment plants are capable of producing weapons-grade, or 90 percent enriched, uranium.

Official Comments on Nuclear Technology Level

MB131909 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The executive general manager, Nuclear Fuse, of the Atomic Energy Corporation, Dr Willy Grant, says nuclear technology in South Africa has developed to such a level that there is no need for the country to be prescribed to over the application of its technology of uranium.

Koeberg Nuclear Plant Produces 'Maximum Power'

MB161551 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The Koeberg power station near Cape Town produced its maximum power capacity for the first time when all units operated at full output this weekend. During this peak period, 1,842 megawatts of electricity was fed into the national grid. A spokesman for ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] said, however, that this was not permanent, as the second unit is still being tested, and will only be fully commissioned later this year.

Since Koeberg began operating in April 1984, 6,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity has been generated.

ZIMBABWE

Dissidents Kill ZANU-PF Official in Maramani

MB160747 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1855 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Harare, Sep 15, SAPA — Dissidents on Friday night shot and killed chairman of the local branch of ZANU (PF) in the Maramani communal land, near where the South African, Zimbabwean and Botswana borders meet, police said in Harare tonight.

The chairman was named as Mr Msipa Talifhi, and security forces had mounted follow up operations, police said, without giving any other details.

Since elections in early July, dissidents have killed 27 civilians, while security forces have been reported as killing eight dissidents.

Four Whites Detained for Plotting Released

MB161202 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Four whites arrested in Zimbabwe last week on suspicion of plotting the secession of southern Matabeleland from Zimbabwe have been released. The men — 56-year-old Mr Trevor Hemans, 64-year-old Mr Michael Jacobs, 49-year-old Mr Patrick Higgins, and 48-year-old Mr Anthony Hunt — have been held under emergency powers regulations.

They were accused of plotting with Mr Joshua Nkomo's minority ZAPU party to break away with Matabeleland, Mr Nkomo's traditional stronghold, and of supporting armed antigovernment rebels who profess support for Mr Nkomo. One of the four, Mr Hunt, was told he might face charges later.